The Chicago Tribune.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS, TO WORK ON THE ... Railroad ... [illegible]

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, AN EX-perienced ... [illegible]

WANTED—SINGLE MEN TO RUN WAGONS ... [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT ... [illegible]

WANTED—A LIVE MAN WITH SOME MEANS ... [illegible]

WANTED—A MAN WITH $250 IN A BUSINESS ... Apply to OTIS, Room 14 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A PORTER IN GROCERY ... [illegible]

WANTED—SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND GERMAN ... [illegible]

WANTED—A CLERK, FARM HANDS AND A ... [illegible]

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRATION ... [illegible]

WANTED—CLERKS, BOOKKEEPERS, PORTERS ... [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, A CLERK ... [illegible]

WANTED—DRUG CLERK AT 141 CANAL-ST. ... [illegible]

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GOOD SALESMEN ... [illegible]

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BOY FOR THE DRUG business ... [illegible]

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, 18 TO 20 YEARS ... [illegible]

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WITH $2,000 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER ... [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL OUR GOODS ... [illegible]

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO ARE WILLING TO ... [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUGGY BODY maker ... Carriage Works, 44 Adams-st. ... [illegible]

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD MEAT COOK ... [illegible]

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A CRACKER ... [illegible]

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ... [illegible]

WANTED—TWO CARRIAGE PAINTERS, ONE ... [illegible]

WANTED—BRASS MOULDERS FOR LIGHT ... WESTERN STAR ... [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD PAINTERS CORNER OF ... BAILEY. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD PASTRY AND MEAT cook ... Apply at the Metropolitan ... [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE LADIES OF GOOD ... [illegible]

WANTED—SALESWOMEN, FOR LADIES' UN-... [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESWOMAN IN ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL TO TAKE ... 80 West Washington-st. [illegible]

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESSMAKERS ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS MILLINER ... GAGE BRO. [illegible]

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER FOR A COUNTRY ... [illegible]

Domestics.

WANTED—AT 35 NORTH STATE-ST., A GOOD ... [illegible]

WANTED—A SMART GIRL TO DO ALL THE ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK ... [illegible]

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' OFFICE, 161 MADISON ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL ... [illegible]

WANTED—A WOMAN TO GO 30 MILES ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, NORWEGIAN ... [illegible]

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS, ONE TO TAKE ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK ... [illegible]

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID—WAGES, $3 ... [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO ... [illegible]

WANTED—2 GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK ... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan ... 5 Otis Block ... [illegible]

LOANS OF $3,000, 5 YEARS, $500, $5,000 ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY ... WRIGHT & TYRRELL ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON PERSONAL PROPERTY ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON SHORT time ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—ON COLLATERALS AND LEASE ... [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN—$5,000 FOR TWO YEARS ... DURHAM ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO HIRE—$4,000 FOR THREE YEARS ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO BORROW—$2,000 ON THE FOL-lowing ... [illegible]

$3,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property ... [illegible]

$5,000 OR $10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED ... [illegible]

$10,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON ... [illegible]

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND ... C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF $500 TO ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE AND female ... SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—FOR "OUR FATHER'S House" ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—DON'T INVEST A CENT ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—10,000 MALE AND FEMALE ... [illegible]

AGENT WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS AGENT ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SEVEN LOTS ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—MY HOUSE AND ... PRESTON ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED CITY ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—STOCK AND FIXTURES ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$1,000 RUBBER ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—WILD LANDS ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN any business. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Good references given. Address E A, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (architect) in a firm here in Chicago as draughtsman. Address C K, 115 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO SCHOOL OFFICERS—A gentleman who has had several years' experience as principal of public schools in Connecticut, desiring to establish himself at the West, solicits correspondence with officers of public graded schools. For particulars and references address TEACHER, Box 1265 Bridgeport, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED—I WILL PAY THE LAST ten dollars to any one procuring me a situation as porter, driver, or packer, in a warehouse or store. Can give best references as to ability and honesty. Address POVERTY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OCCUPY A COTTAGE—A man who understands horses and gardening, with a wife, who is a first-class laundress. Address COTTAGE INDUSTRY, Tribune office, with reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN bartender, in an American bar-room. Reference will be given. Address W. BAUMAN, 119 Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS druggist, from Sweden. Can show the highest recommendations. Salary a small object. No. 11 North Clark-st., Room 1.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER BY A young man with the best of recommendations. Address O C B, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF high standing in Masonry and Odd Fellowship, as bookkeeper, assistant, or clerk in some good house. Is strictly honest, industrious, and possessed of a small capital. Address W, Drawer 355.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PENMAN, and experienced cashier, and double-entry bookkeeper. Good references given. Address INDUSTRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF high standing in Masonry, as salesman or travelling agent. Address 58 River-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN recently arrived from Havana, where he has been engaged for 2½ years as correspondent in one of the leading export houses of Cuba. A similar position in a banking house, counting room, or railroad office desired. Good references given. Address, for three days, Room 28, Portland Block.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN (DANE) acquainted in town, wants a situation in a respectable business house. He speaks the English, French, German, and Scandinavian languages fluently, and will make himself generally useful. Good city reference. Address A G, 115 Superior-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, assistant, or cashier, or in any other capacity; is a good penman, and not afraid of work. Good reference. Address C H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, by a young man well posted in the clothing business; has had some experience in dry goods as well. Not afraid to work, and will accept a moderate salary to commence with. Good city references. Address I I R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO GROCERS—BY A young man as salesman; has had 11 years experience. Address H. FROYSELL, Barnes House, corner Canal and Randolph-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE and thorough business habits desires employment, chiefly of an out-door nature. Is qualified to travel. Address SKELLY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK or porter, is a good packer-marker and rapid penman. First-class reference. Address W J P, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO is well acquainted with the business, especially in the culture of flowers and vegetables. Good references. Address J C J, Tribune office, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GRIST AND FLOURING miller. Can furnish good recommendations. Have been milling in this vicinity over thirty years; have done well but can not assist if required. Would prefer in a new country where I can get land for my sons. Address A. J. GLOVER, Buchanan, Mich.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, who can give good references. Address HOLGER, or call, at No. 4 Chamber of Commerce.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN; A steady young man; speaks English, and am willing to be useful. Address 183 Dearborn-st., shoe store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR night watchman. Can be well recommended in his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, for three days, R, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work in house or garden or to take care of horses. Address J H, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY wishes to learn clerking in a store, or to write in an office. Address MISS FRANK, 136 South Desplaines-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY by a lady who has a sewing machine of her own, and understands cutting and fitting. Address J J, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT American lady as housekeeper, with full charge of house and family, or would take children at her own house, and give them every care and comfort. Best of reference given. Address J. W. DEAN, 87 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER BY an American lady of a number of years' experience in hotels and public institutions; also competent to take charge of domestic duties in a private family. Please address HOUSEKEEPER, 89 Jackson-st., Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTANT girls with the highest recommendations. They are working in one family. Have some good cooks, also, at MRS. BALKAM'S office, 155½ State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private small family. Apply at 345 East Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family or boarding house. Inquire at 89 Third-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Call to-morrow at 163 East VanBuren-st.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN, WITH A little boy, as cook. Fully understands her business. Inquire at 297 East Jackson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work, and one to cook, wash and iron. Inquire at 105 South Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE, FOR A LADY about going to New York. Fully understands her business. Good references. Inquire at 144 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO KITCHEN WORK in a private family. Good references. Address REAR, 50 North State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ... good girl and cook, in a private family ... Apply at 29 State-st., second floor, for ... [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SECOND GIRL IN a private family or a boarding house. Please don't call before 4 p. m. 80 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity ... [illegible]

CASH FOR OLD BOOKS IN LARGE OR SMALL lots ... [illegible]

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WHITE SUITS EMbroidered ... [illegible]

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, ALSO good watches ... Call at once. PAUL BARTLETT, 184 State-st.

WANTED—NOTICE—THE HIGHEST PRICE paid for household furniture ... A. H. WEST, 22 East Harrison-st. [illegible]

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO SEND FOR ... JOHN C. HILTON, No. 1 Clark-st.

WANTED—A LADY TO BOARD IN A QUIET place where no questions are asked. Address MISS B S, Tribune office.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR CLERKSHIP ... Address P. O. Drawer 6367, Chicago. [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—SHELVES, BOXES AND other fixtures for a grocery. Address S S, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPERS TO KNOW THAT J. S. EAST, Carpenter and General Jobber ... [illegible]

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE FAMILIES ... address DRESSMAKER, Tribune office, or 176 Forquer-st. [illegible]

WANTED—DWELLINGS—OWNERS OF HOUSES can procure good tenants by leaving description and number with us. R. KENNEDY & CO., Room 1, 113 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LADIES DOING DRESSMAKING BY the day, to know that they can become excellent fitters in a few hours' time, by learning to cut and draft by the Excelsior system ... Mrs. Jackson, Pattern Rooms, 80 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR REMOVING ONE OR two houses ... corner of Washington and Union-sts. BROWN BROS. 226 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, slide seats, top and open buggies, Concords, two-seat Express wagons, &c., cheap, at HILL'S Repository, 79 Market-st.

FOR SALE—A BLOODED BAY STALLION, 6 years old, kind and gentle in every particular; weighs 1,150 pounds. E. S. HANSON, 623 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TOP BUGGY—NEW LAST FALL; cost $325. Will sell for $200. Call at 169 South Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF butchers', grocers', and several business wagons at MARTIN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, 251 and 253 ... [illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BARRELS, BARRELS, BARRELS—A large quantity of beer barrels in good order, very cheap. Apply to HUGH RITCHIE, 31 Grand Haven-st., just east of Huck's Brewery.

FOR SALE—HAY, HAY, BY THE BALE, CARload or vessel-load, at Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HAY, HAY—BY THE BALE, CARload ... Nos. 190 and 192 Washington-st., Chicago. [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR STANDARD SIZE Phelan billiard tables, with balls, cues, racks, &c. EUGENE LANGLEY'S Auction Store, 150 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT COST OR LESS, 100 SET CROQUET ... 181 South Water-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—COUNTERS AND SHELVING SUITable for any ordinary sized store-room. Apply at 90 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—STEAM TUG PROPELLER ... Inquire of B. M. MILLARD, Room 3, 118 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500 STOCK IN A FIRST-CLASS brewing company at a bargain ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—EARTH SUITABLE FOR GARDENS ... Call at 150 South Peoria-st. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A HANDsome three-story ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN ABOUT GIVING UP housekeeping ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A HOUSE OF 11 rooms ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SMALL LOT OF HOUSEhold furniture ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FURNITURE FOR ... W G H, Tribune office. [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—A PIANO, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR $150 ... W. GASPER. [illegible]

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—A FIVE-OCTAVE ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—A FINE SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEwood piano ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—AN UPRIGHT PARLOR GRAND piano ... [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEWS AND MADAM MATHEWS ... [illegible]

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FORTUNE ... [illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Slow Progress in the House on the Tariff Bill.

Proposed Modification of the Act Relative to Tonnage Duties.

Provisions of the New Postal Treaty with North Germany.

Dr. Hayes Appears as Hall's Competitor for Arctic Honors.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The question of sending another expedition into the Arctic regions has taken a new and unexpected turn. Captain Hall has been here two months explaining his views and plans. He asks nothing for himself, but wants the government to furnish a vessel and pay the men who will go with him, and has made arrangements with the Coast Survey and Smithsonian Institute to take two or three scientific gentlemen. His seven years' experience in the Arctic regions, and the success which has attended his labors, put him in the front rank of explorers, and point him out as the man to take charge of an expedition, if one is sent. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee fully considered the matter, and agreed unanimously to the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. Sherman. The House Appropriation Committee had also considered it informally, and favorably. At this moment, Dr. Hayes drops down here and proposes to avail himself of what Captain Hall has done. He asked a hearing before the Senate committee to-day, and, of course, got it. He made a speech, in which he set up that he was the original Jacobs of Arctic explorations, and that he, and not Captain Hall, ought to be put in command of the proposed expedition. He has had three years' experience in that kind of work. He has begged the Appropriation Committee to hear him, and Monday next is set as the time. How things will come out no one can guess, but there is a good deal of comment on the manner in which Dr. Hayes has thrust himself into the matter.

The point of order raised by Mr. Cullom, of Illinois, to-day, in regard to the duration of the morning hour, will, if sustained, have an important effect upon the business of the House. Mr. Cullom insisted that it was only through custom that the morning hour had come to be regarded as only sixty minutes, and called attention to the language of the rule and the parliamentary rulings and practice twelve and fifteen years ago as proving that the intention of the rule and former action under it was to continue the morning hour at each daily session until interrupted by a vote of the majority to take up business on the Speaker's table or to go into Committee of the Whole. The Speaker, while disposed to decide in favor of Cullom's position, was desirous of having the views of the House on so important a departure from a custom of long standing, and it was finally agreed to postpone action until Tuesday next, and then the Speaker will probably uphold Cullom, and let the House express its sense upon the subject by an appeal. The effect of the new ruling would be to enable the House to go on throughout the day if it choose and finish any important matter reported by committees, and if necessary to continue through a second day also, thus exhausting the whole time allowed under the rules to each committee, and enabling it to work through a great deal of its business without the interference of other subjects. The general opinion is that the work of the House will be greatly facilitated by such interpretation of the rules.

CLAIM ALLOWED.

Among the bills favorably reported to-day in the Senate was one giving $64,128 to Cowan & Dickerson, of Knoxville, for 256 bales of cotton seized by General Burnside in November, 1863, and used in making defences about Knoxville against Longstreet.

CLEVELAND WATER WORKS.

Cleveland can have its water works, as the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to the House bill allowing a crib to be built in Lake Erie, and it will go through as soon as it comes up.

EXEMPTION FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day agreed to bring in a measure for the relief of the shipping interests. It repeals all tonnage duties on American vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

SAN DOMINGO.

Butler's joint resolution for the annexation of San Domingo was against the wishes of the President. Butler went up to the White House two weeks ago and offered to introduce it, but the President urged him not to do so.

AMENDE HONORABLE.

Quite a stir was created in the House, to-day, by Butler, in the course of the five minutes' debate in the Committee of the Whole, suddenly turning to Schenck, and saying that he desired to retract the charges he had made against the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, at the beginning of this Congress. He had promised to investigate Schenck, and had done so, and found him innocent, and he desired to make a retraction before the House. Mr. Schenck seemed puzzled at this offer of a certificate of character from such a source, given after a long and patient private investigation of his affairs, but at the close of Butler's statement, said he accepted the apology in the spirit in which it was given.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EXEMPTION FROM TONNAGE DUTIES.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Committee of Ways and Means to-day agreed to recommend the following additional section to the Tariff bill: That the act imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall not hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States trading and arriving from ports of the United States or trading from one point or port to another in the United States to another point or port within the United States.

THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

Ex-Governors Wise and Judge John Meredith, in behalf of Ellison, and ex-Governors Wise and Wells, in behalf of Chahoon, have arrived here, and will argue the Richmond municipal case before Chief Justice Chase in Chambers. The question turns on the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood in the premises, and affects relatively other parts of Virginia.

INCREASE OF PAY ASKED FOR MAIL SERVICE.

Senator Fenton and Representative Van Wyck have been before the Postmaster General to obtain an increase of pay for mail services by the Erie Railroad Company, upon their own application.

RETIRED.

Brevet Brigadier General Sidney Burbank, Colonel United States Army, unassigned, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President, retired from active service, to take effect May 1.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS.

The Senate Naval Committee have agreed not to act on any petitions for the restoration of naval officers from the retired list to active service, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Before leaving Washington, this morning, the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Oneida disaster.

POSTAL TREATY WITH NORTH GERMANY.

The new postal treaty with the North German Union, which takes effect July 1, reduces the single rates on prepaid letters via England, to 10 cents, and via Bremen or Hamburg to 7 cents; unprepaid letters pay double rates. Newspaper rates are unchanged, but must be prepaid.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain John E. Blaine, of Pennsylvania, brother of Speaker Blaine, is appointed Special Agent of the Treasury Department.

THE NATIONAL BANK REPORT.

The reports of the National Banks in response to the recent call of Comptroller Hubbard, came in slower than usual, owing to the change in the day of the week upon which they are required to be made, which is Thursday instead of Saturday, as heretofore.

THE RICHMOND MUNICIPAL IMBROGLIO.

After the adjournment of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Chase gave a hearing to the counsel in the Richmond mayoralty difficulty. Judge Meredith, of the counsel for Ellison, moved to dissolve the injunction granted by Judge Underwood, against Ellison and his associates. Ex-Governors Wells and Wise argued on the opposite side. The argument was continued by Mr. Nelson, of the counsel for Ellison, and other counsel already named for the rival Mayors. The Chief Justice took the case under advisement.

SAN DOMINGO.

General Butler endeavored to get in a joint resolution, to-day, to annex the Republic of Dominica, but objection was made by the Democrats.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The Postal Committee of the Senate decided today not to act on bids for subsidizing lines of ocean steamers, except where it related to carrying the mails. The bill for a line of steamers between San Francisco and Australia, which was before the committee, was referred to the Commerce Committee, in accordance with the above decision.

FREMONT'S RAILROAD.

General Fremont made an argument before the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee last night in favor of the Transatlantic Railroad Company, of which he is President. The committee are rather favorably disposed towards the road, inasmuch as it does not seek for any subsidy.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Dr. Hayes, the arctic explorer, had a hearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in favor of striking out the name of Captain Hall from the joint resolution appropriating $100,000 for an Arctic expedition, and leaving it to the person who fits out the best and earliest expedition for the voyage.

HARBORS AND PORTS.

The House Commerce Committee, to-day, heard Ben. Butler, and others, make arguments in favor of appropriations for river and harbor improvements. They also agreed to report a bill creating San Diego, Texas, a port of entry.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, to-morrow, consider the Funding bill.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the establishment of water gauges, and the taking of daily observations at principal points on the Mississippi River, and six principal tributaries.

WYOMING ITEMS.

General C. M. Lee, of Wyoming Territory, made an argument to-day, before the House Committee on Territories in favor of the resolution endorsing the Big Horn mining expedition. Charges have been filed here against the official integrity of Church Howe, Marshal for Wyoming Territory.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

LEVEE BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi Valley from overflow. It provides for a grant of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed to the Mississippi Valley Levee Company, on condition that the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri, or either of them, shall contract with said company for the construction of levees.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad was passed.

ARE INDIANS VOTERS?

A concurrent resolution, directing inquiry into the effect of the Fifteenth Amendment upon Indians, was adopted.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims, to hear and determine the suit of the city of Carondelet vs. the United States.

CLEVELAND WATER WORKS.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland for the protection of an inlet for water works about to be constructed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue construction bonds, securing the same by mortgage, with the amendment of Mr. Wilson, fixing the price of additional lands at $2.50 per acre, and restricting them to actual settlers, being pending,

Mr. HOWELL argued against railroad monopolies, but ... [illegible]

THE INCOME TAX.

Without disposing of the bill, the bill declaratory of the meaning and construction of existing laws relative to the income tax was taken up on motion of Mr. Sherman. As amended by the Finance Committee, the bill continues for the present year the tax on salaries and dividends, and makes all references to the income tax. It refers only to dividends, salaries, and interest paid by corporations.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment to obviate what he termed the injustice of the tax collected through the banks of dividends to persons having an income less than a thousand dollars, which Mr. SHERMAN opposed as likely to create confusion in the execution of the present laws, and was rejected—14 against 22.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the re-establishment of the income tax.

Mr. CONKLING hoped the present bill would be the finality of the income tax.

Mr. SHERMAN considered it the most just of all our taxes.

After further remarks by Mr. Davis in favor of a poll tax, a carefully-adjusted property tax, and a revision of the system of taxation upon whiskey and tobacco, the bill was amended and passed in shape to construe that the income tax be collected for and during the year 1870 in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue its bonds in construction of its road was then proceeded with and discussed by Messrs. Harlan and Howard, the latter asserting that the cry against subsidizing railroads came not from honest settlers, but from land speculators.

Mr. HARLAN delivered a lengthy argument in support of the views of his colleague (Howell), upon the necessity of a modification of the policy of railroad land grants so as to secure the rights of actual settlers.

BUSINESS IN ORDER.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, gave notice that he would, to-morrow, move to take up the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. RAMSEY said he would insist upon the next special order, which was franking.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REVENUE COUPON BOOKS.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to the coupon books used in the Internal Revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his opinion as to the form, size, &c., of the book adapted to the business of the people. Adopted.

MANAGEMENT OF MARINE HOSPITALS.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing an investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of marine hospitals. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Revision of the Laws, reported back the following bills: To extend the time in which certain offences may be prosecuted. Passed. It allows prosecutions for forgery, perjury, etc., in the matter of claims for pensions and bounty, to be instituted within four years.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making examinations of books, papers, and accounts of collectors and other officers of customs. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. FERRIS reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. JENCKES reported a bill to regulate the exercise of Admiralty jurisdiction in United States Courts. Passed.

POINT OF ORDER.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, a point of order was raised by Messrs. PAINE and CULLOM, as to the correctness of the prevailing practice under the rules as to the morning, which, after an explanation from the Speaker, and considerable discussion, went over for further consideration.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $106,712 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States Ministers abroad, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870. He explained the cause of the deficiency, and the bill passed.

TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that of taxing cigars and cigarettes $2.50 per pound, as agreed to yesterday, and 20 per cent ad valorem, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Strong, to increase it to 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. SCHENCK, acting on instruction of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars, and leave the law as it is at present.

After considerable discussion, Mr. SCHENCK withdrew his motion, and Mr. MYERS renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as under existing laws.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) moved to amend the subsequent clause relating to cotton manufactures so as to read: "On all manufactures of cotton and on all other articles manufactures of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored." After discussion by Messrs. BROOKS, KELLEY, O'NEILL, DAWES, MARSHALL, SCHENCK, BROOKS (Mass.), MAYNARD, COX, and FINKELNBURG, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to substitute 30 per cent ad valorem for the taxes provided in the paragraph. Rejected.

Mr. WINANS offered as a substitute for the clause, one on the same subject, contained in the Act of March 2, 1861. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by striking out the words "and, in addition thereto, 10 per cent ad valorem."

Mr. BUTLER opposed a change of the present law, and Mr. Schenck defended the action of the Ways and Means Committee.

During the discussion, Mr. Butler said it was due to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark by way of personal explanation. In the commencement of this Congress, he had, in the heat of debate, stated substantially that he intended to investigate the course of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. At that time he had many stories broached to him which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since investigated them and had found them, in every instance, to be of that class of slanders from which every public man suffered. In the same place where he had made the assertion, he felt it due to that gentleman (Schenck), as well as himself, to make, as far as he could, reparation.

Mr. SCHENCK said he accepted the reparation in the same spirit in which he believed it was offered. He had felt perfectly confident when he challenged the investigation, long ago, as to what the result of any investigation into anything impeaching his integrity would be, and he was glad that, in the case before them, and by the same gentleman by whom the insinuation against him had been thrown out, there was now such retraction made as would go out to the world.

Mr. BUTLER moved to strike out the clause. Rejected.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

The next paragraph was as to common spool thread.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend by changing it cents to 6 cents, and 200 yards to 100 yards, so as to read: "On spool thread or cotton, 6 cents per dozen spools containing on each spool not exceeding 100 yards of thread, and, for every additional 100 yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100 yards on each spool, 6 cents per dozen spools, and 30 per cent ad valorem in addition to the above rates."

Mr. ALLISON moved to make it 5 cents per dozen spools, and said the present rates were from 60 to 73 per cent on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it from 50 to 60 per cent, which he thought quite high enough.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to reduce the rate to 4 cents per dozen spools. This was rejected.

Without disposing of the other amendments, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

OHIO.

Accidental Shooting Case at Lima.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, April 7.—A very distressing accident occurred here to-day. Mrs. Melly, wife of L. M. Melly, Esq., Probate Judge, while removing some clothes from a bureau drawer, in which there was a loaded revolver, caught it in the clothing in such a manner as to discharge it. The ball took effect in the left lung, passing entirely through the body. She is now lying in a very critical condition, with little hope of recovery.

Body of Suicide Found.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Pa., April 7.—The body of a woman named Polly Rambo, a single lady 50 years of age, was found in the Ohio River near East Liverpool, Ohio, this evening, where it had caught in some brushwood. She has been missing from her home in this place for the last ten days, has been deranged for a year past, and had made threats that she would drown herself. She escaped from her home through a window in the latter part of the night, since which nothing had been heard of her.

Wagon Run Over and Occupant Killed.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, April 7.—The Eastern express on the B. & I. Road, which arrived here at 6 o'clock this evening, struck a wagon crossing the track near Cary's Station, thirty-five miles from here, killing one man instantly, and seriously injuring another.

Serious Carriage Accident in Cincinnati—Religious Items—Printers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Henry W. Sage, a prominent business man of this city, was thrown from a buggy to-day, and seriously hurt. He suffered a dislocation of the shoulder, and fractured his right leg.

Rev. Francis C. Montfort, son of Dr. Montfort, of the *Herald and Presbyterian*, was ordained and installed as pastor of the Orchard Street Presbyterian Church this evening.

The Cincinnati Pioneer Association celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of the settlement of Ohio, in the Council Chamber, this afternoon. A very interesting address was delivered by George William Johnston.

The Young Men's Mercantile Library Association inaugurated a course of public lectures to-night, the first by it for several years.

The Cincinnati Presbytery closed its session this evening.

Over forty compositors in the *Commercial* office are on a strike this evening. Mr. Halstead says he will have no trouble in holding out against the movement.

WISCONSIN.

Escape of a Notorious Horse Thief from Kenosha.

KENOSHA, April 7.—John McCardl, the notorious horse thief who was arrested in Chicago a short time ago, for stealing horses from this city, and brought here to be tried before the grand jury, next week, broke jail last night. Every effort is being made to recapture him, and it is hoped the rascal will be brought to justice.

Dam Carried Away at Janesville.

JANESVILLE, April 7.—The Monterey dam has just broken. A heavy current of water has turned against the pier of the railroad bridge and woollen mill. The damage is already great.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, April 7.—The Senate spent the day on a bill to prevent railroad companies from running cars over their tracks when they have not been fenced. The bill failed to pass.

The House to-day passed a bill repealing the Visible Admixture law of last winter.

Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, April 7.—The Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The Governor has vetoed the Bond Transfer bill, which was to take bonds from the sinking fund and transfer these for aid to certain railroads.

Arrival of General Thomas' Remains in Troy.

TROY, April 7.—The remains of General Thomas arrived this morning. The funeral train was met at Schenectady by a committee appointed by the citizens of Troy. On its arrival here the remains were laid in State at St. Paul's Church. Generals McDowell, Sheridan, Sherman, Meade, Hooker, Hazen, Newton, McKay, Granger, and other distinguished officers are in the city. The funeral exercises take place at noon to-morrow. The body will be interred in Oakwood Cemetery. President Grant is expected to-morrow morning.

Another Claim Against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7.—Sheriff Kenworthy today served another attachment against the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company to satisfy a claim of $90,000. This makes $1,104,000 worth of claims made by the sheriff.

Memphis Bankruptcy Case.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—The extensive dry good house of Howell, Wood & Mead has been forced into bankruptcy by its Philadelphia creditors.

FOREIGN.

The Conscription Troubles in Spain Becoming Serious.

A Fortified Camp of Insurgents in the Outskirts of Barcelona.

Reported Flight of General Jordan from Cuba.

The Spanish Cortes Advised of the Complete Suppression of the Rebellion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PAPER.

LONDON, April 7.—The paper-makers of the North of England, at a meeting in Manchester, yesterday, agreed to advance the price of all kinds of paper 10 per cent, owing to the dearness of rags.

SPECIE.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £250 during the past week.

THE BOAT RACE.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the boat race, says that "pluck and perseverance gave Cambridge the victory. This is gratifying to the public, weary of Oxonian success, which had become monotonous by repetition."

The *Telegraph* says: "The victory is immensely popular, and the satisfaction genuine and unbounded."

It is hinted to-day that Sir Stafford Northcote's contemplated visit to Canada has some relation to the Red River difficulty.

LONDON, April 7.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Earl of Longford ... [illegible] Peer for Ireland, was announced.

In the Commons, Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, said Captain Lambert, of the man-of-war Daphne, now cruising in the Pacific, had been directed to use the utmost vigilance to arrest the deportation of South Sea Islanders.

Monsell, Under-Colonial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, informed the House that nothing had been done about the Red River difficulty since the 23d of March, when the government sent full instructions to the Canadian authorities.

The House resumed the consideration of the Irish Land bill in committee.

Mr. Synan, member for Limerick County, moved an amendment providing that an evicted tenant be entitled to damages equal to ten years' rent, but not to exceed £250.

Mr. Gladstone opposed this, though he said he was willing to provide for a free contract after the provisions of the bill had been observed for a given number of years, discretion thereon to be left to the courts. Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss and defend the other clauses of the bill.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy admitted that the most objectionable features of the bill had been removed.

Sir Roundell Palmer was averse to further changes.

Earl Grey thought the bill an adroit scheme for extorting long leases from reluctant landlords.

Hunt and Hogan favored seven years as the term of lease.

Mr. Synan's amendment, and several others were withdrawn or negatived.

Mr. Gladstone, after referring to the concessions already made with much reluctance, said the denial of all compensation to the outgoing tenant, denial of freedom of contract, and limitation of damages to fifty pounds, which were proposed in an amendment offered by Mr. Fowler, were equally arbitrary and unjust. He appealed solemnly to the committee to accept the concessions made by the government, already so extreme as to alienate many Irish supporters.

The House divided on Mr. Fowler's amendment with the following result: For the amendment, 219; against, 280. Majority for the government, 81.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

LONDON, April 7.—The *Globe* intimates that the early retirement of the present Speaker of the House of Commons may be expected, and that the Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell, present Secretary of War, will probably be elected as his successor.

The *Globe* also announces certain changes contemplated in the Ministry, among which are the following: Lord Northbrook to replace Cardwell as Secretary of War; A. S. Ayrton, now Commissioner of Public Works, to be President of the Board of Trade, should John Bright withdraw in consequence of ill health; Sir Roundell Palmer to succeed Lord Hatherly as Lord Chancellor.

QUEENSTOWN, April 7.—A mason working on a new cathedral here was arrested by the police as a Fenian. He had a revolver concealed on his person, which, becoming known to the police, led to his arrest on suspicion. Name withheld.

DUBLIN, April 7.—The first instance of the enforcement of the Irish coercion bill occurred to-day at Dundalk, where the magistrate ordered a printer to suppress an edition of the *Farmers' Almanac* containing seditious language.

The Queen declined to inaugurate the Albert memorial at Belfast.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 7.—The popular opposition to the operation of the Military Conscription act has not abated. Yesterday a number of men entered Seville from the neighboring villages of Camas and Santiponce, with banners flying, shouting "Viva Republic!" "Down with Conscription." They were evidently sent out to test the disposition of the people for a general rising. The rioters were promptly arrested by the authorities. Groups of people formed around the guard, and for a time it was thought that efforts would be made to rescue the prisoners. They were safely lodged in jail, after some difficulty, and the crowd dispersed. The city has become quiet.

MADRID, April 7—5 p. m.—News from Barcelona is highly important. Advices just received state that troubles have broken out there with renewed violence. The rioters have congregated a short distance out of the city, and thrown up barricades. The Captain General has notified the government that he is not strong enough to attack them, and is awaiting reinforcements. General Prim has sent General Baldreich to the scene to take command of the national troops.

MADRID, April 7.—In the Cortes, to-day, a despatch from the Captain General of Cuba was read, announcing the flight of Jordan, the insurgent Commander-in-Chief, the surrender of many of the rebels and execution of others, and declaring that the rebellion is at an end. The Cortes adopted a vote of thanks to the Captain General and army and navy and volunteers of Cuba.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 7.—It is rumored that Count Daru, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Buffet, Minister of Finances, have tendered their resignations. It is also reported that the Emperor was hurt to-day, while mounting a horse. The Bourse has an effect upon the Bourse and depressed rentes, which at the hour are quoted at 74f 45c.

PARIS, April 7—11 p. m.—The Bourse continues excited, but rentes have recovered and are quoted 75f 70c.

PARIS, April 7.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 6,000,000 francs during the week.

It is reported that the Opposition party will issue a proclamation concerning the *plebiscitum*.

Emile Olivier and Jules Janin have been elected members of the Academy of France. M. Olivier takes the chair made vacant by the death of Lamartine.

The medical students to-day signed a protest against the closing of the *Ecole de Medicine*.

The *plebiscitum* will be submitted to the nation after the Senate has voted on the *Senatus Consultum*, probably about the 15th of May. It is generally understood that the government will allow both chambers to discuss the *plebiscitum* before it is voted on by the people.

The *Moniteur* accuses Rouher of encouraging the strike of the workmen at La Creusot.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, April 7.—Ten columns of Spanish troops left Puerto Principe with instructions to divide into small parties, each column under sealed orders from the Captain General.

The rebel General Agramonte lately hung a man to a tree on the road leading into Puerto Principe, with the inscription pinned to him, "Executed for trying to surrender."

The towns of Carcorro, Sibanicu and Guaymaro are strongly fortified by Spanish troops. Companies of volunteers are being organized in those towns, composed entirely of Cubans, and as soon as equipped will proceed to the field.

Two hundred Spaniards from the garrison of Puerto Principe marched into the town of Santa Cruz, where they captured and executed three rebel Colonels, named Recio, Cuncio and Medina.

Spanish despatches report that the rebel General Jordan has certainly fled the country, and that the main body of the insurgents, consisting of 800 men, is commanded by General Agramonte. These despatches also state that the Congress has been dissolved.

Cuban families who surrendered to the Spanish authorities at Cespedes had abandoned the region of Las Tunas, and retired, with about a dozen followers, to the Comaguey region.

Spanish convoys of provisions now reach the town of Las Tunas without molestation by the insurgents.

A boiler on the Preciosa plantation, near Cardenas, lately exploded, killing nine and wounding fifteen of the hands employed, and completely demolishing the boiler house.

A duel was lately fought between the rebel Colonels Ryan and Seguill. Result unknown.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, April 7.—The Upper Chamber passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a Liberal Ministry, and opposing strong, central powers. The Lower Chamber adopted an address to the Emperor, protesting against experimental changes in the constitution.

MINNESOTA.

Arrival of Delegates from Winnipeg—The Flood—Spring Weather—Steamers Sunk by Ice.

ST. PAUL, April 7.—Messrs. Scott and Richott (Delegates from the Northwest Territory to Canada), General Dessiberay, and Colonel Rankin, all arrived from Fort Garry last night, and left for Canada this morning.

The river here is out of its banks, and rising one inch per hour. Two and one-quarter million feet of logs have gone out of the St. Anthony Pond. The Coon Creek boom contains over twelve million feet, and is considered in great danger.

The farmers are already plowing.

The steamer Champion, owned by parties up the Chippewa, was cut in two by ice at Durand, on the Chippewa, and sunk, last Sunday. She is reported a total wreck. The steamer Monitor, lying at Reed's Landing, was also cut down and sunk by the ice coming out of the Chippewa River on Sunday.

Reports from Lake Pepin are less favorable, and it is believed that boats will not arrive from below before the 15th.

MISSISSIPPI.

Delegates Appointed to Attend the Final Meeting of the New England Anti-Slavery Society—Shooting Case in Jackson.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—The *Avalanche's* Jackson special says: At a meeting of the friends of Wendell Phillips' Anti-Slavery Society, held here this afternoon, Governor Alcorn presided, and a long preamble relative to the abolition of slavery and the final meeting on the 9th of April was adopted, including greetings to the society. Senators Ames and Revels were empowered to act as delegates at the final meeting.

Jas. Tuck, Chief of Police, was shot and killed by Henry Sizer, carriage dealer, this morning. The affair is shrouded in mystery. Tuck was formerly Orderly Sergeant in the Fifth United States Cavalry. No one except a negro woman was present when the shooting occurred.

A motion for the release of Yerger on bail will be argued on Monday.

CANADA.

Course of the Imperial and Dominion Governments with Regard to the Red River Insurrection.

TORONTO, April 7.—In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Cameron asked if the government had any further intelligence from the Red River, and whether they were in position to give any further information than had already been laid before the House, and what the government intended to do in reference to the position of affairs at Fort Garry. Sir John A. Macdonald said he could only state that the government was fully aware of all ... [illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Horrible Tragedy near Colona, Henry County—A Farmer and his Wife Murdered in Their Bed, and a Little Child Terribly Beaten—Sixteen Hundred Dollars Secured by the Assassins.

CAMBRIDGE, April 7.—One of the most brutal murders that has ever been committed in this county was perpetrated dear Colona, Ill., on the 5th inst. A. K. Mumford, a farmer living about three miles west of Colona, had just sold his farm, intending to move West. Two ruffians, attracted doubtless by the money supposed to be in the house, effected an entrance while the family were asleep. A little boy was lying awake in a trundle-bed and saw one of them attempt to reach under the pillow of Mr. Mumford, and gave the alarm, which awoke Mrs. Mumford, and she screamed, awaking her husband, who sprang up. Both were immediately knocked down with a club. Mr. Mumford's head was ... The little boy was then knocked down and left for dead. The ruffians then left, after securing over $1,600 in money, and some notes. In the morning, when the deed was discovered, the spectacle presented was an awful one. Mr. and Mrs. Mumford and the boy all lay upon the floor, weltering in their blood. The boy was found to be alive, and was restored so as to relate the dreadful occurrence of the night; but the parents were both dead. Two strangers, pretending to be cattle dealers, who had been hanging about the neighborhood for several days, are supposed to be the murderers. One has a light complexion, blue eyes, light hair, large features; weight, about 125 pounds; dressed in dark coat, and had on a black felt hat and leather shoes. The other was tall and slim, with dark eyes, black hair, pale complexion, and nervous temperament; wore a blue soldier's coat, and thick boots. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and if caught there the ruffians would undoubtedly be lynched. They traced one of the ruffians some two miles over fields, by blood from the wounds which he had received in the tussle with Mr. Mumford. Every effort is being made to arrest the murderers.

Railroad Organization—New State House Iron Contract—Springfield City Politics—Personal.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7.—An official certificate of the formal organization and election of a Board of Directors of the Danville & Indianapolis Railroad Company was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, to-day.

The contract for furnishing the iron work for the new State House has been awarded to Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co., of Chicago, their bid being $50,000 less than any of the seven firms competing with them for the job, and is less by at least $20,000 than the estimate of the Chicago architects. The State House Commissioners are very much pleased at the figures of the contract, which will be promptly and faithfully carried out by Messrs. Hall, Kimbark & Co., who are well known as one of the most reliable and enterprising firms in the country.

The Republican City Convention for nominating candidates for city offices was held in the Hall of Representatives this morning, and was very harmonious. The ticket nominated is a most excellent one, and one that will be elected if the Republicans do their duty. The candidates for the principal offices are: A. M. Sims, for Mayor; Val. Hunsel, for Clerk; W. W. Lee, Assessor and Collector, and Noah Divelbiss, Treasurer. There will be a mass ratification meeting Saturday night.

The Eight Mat and Mattress Company filed articles of incorporation to-day.

Governor Palmer leaves for Chicago to-night, for the purpose of delivering an address at the memorial meeting to be held at Farwell Hall to-morrow evening, in honor of the late General George H. Thomas.

Coal Miners' Strike at LaSalle.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, April 7.—The coal miners here, to the number of five or six hundred, are now on a strike, in resistance to a change which the coal companies proposed with regard to the time of paying their wages. Heretofore the miners have been paid semi-monthly; but the owners of mines being almost always compelled to wait from thirty to sixty days for their payments for coal, proposed to have the time for paying miners made monthly. It was not proposed to cut the miners off entirely from getting their wages to the end of a month, provided they wished them. It was pointed out that there was a necessity for obtaining it sooner. On March 26, notice was given by the companies to their miners and employes that the next pay-day would occur on Saturday, April 9, and on the second Saturday of each month thereafter, but that money would at any time be advanced during the month to those who specially required it, and who had credit on the company's books. Upon the receipt of this notice, the miners struck. The men were poorly prepared for such a strike, and the consequence is, that there is great distress and suffering among the families of miners. Not a few show a disposition to return to work, but are prevented by those who style themselves the leaders of the strike. The consequences of the strike have extended to the zinc works, glass works, and other manufacturing establishments, which have been obliged to suspend for want of coal. The railroad companies are also obliged to look elsewhere for their customary supplies.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

LASALLE, Ill., April 7.—Since the opening of the western division of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon, thirty-three boats have cleared for Chicago, and at this hour, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, there are no more in port. At the opening of the canal last year there were one hundred and nineteen boats here. Weather warm and pleasant.

Mad Dog Excitement in Aurora.

AURORA, Ill., April 7.—A mad dog ran through the city yesterday afternoon, biting three children, and a daughter of Mr. Wilde, and a son of Mr. Crosbeck, besides half a dozen dogs and several cows. Two ladies had a shawl and a dress torn by the animal, and numerous others barely escaped. A dog slaughter commences to-morrow.

ELECTIONS.

The Rhode Island Election—Largely Increased Republican Majorities.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7.—Returns from all the towns except Block Island, give Padelford, Republican, for Governor, 10,335; Pierce, Democrat, 6,024; scattering, 289. Providence gives Padelford 4,617; Pierce, 1,543. The Republican Assembly ticket was elected in Providence by 800 majority over three opposition tickets.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.—Complete returns of the State election give Padelford, Republican, for Governor, 10,495; Pierce, Democrat, 6,395; scattering, 282.

Official Vote in the Tenth Ohio Congressional District.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 7.—The official majority in the Tenth Ohio District for Peck, Republican, is 2,787. Hoag's majority over Ashley was 915, showing a large Republican gain.

City Elections.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., April 6.—Our municipal election was an exciting one. Two tickets were in the field. The Citizens' Union ticket was supported by all heavy tax-payers and our best citizens generally. The People's ticket was supported by all the lower classes of the population, and, of course, outnumbered the other ticket. Dr. T. J. Patchin, the Mayor-elect, is an original Democrat, but is now on the fence. Politics were discarded, but the Council stands nine Republicans to six Democrats. Both tickets put good men in nomination, and the result is that the city will be well officered. There was an immense amount of electioneering. The election has no political significance.

JANESVILLE, April 7.—The Democrats have elected their candidates for Mayor, Clerk, two Aldermen, two Supervisors, and School Commissioner; the Republicans, the Treasurer, Attorney, Police Justice, Justice of the Peace, and ward officers.

PEKIN, Ill., April 6.—Yesterday will long be remembered in Pekin, not that it was simply the day of election, but that it was the first day that the colored man was allowed the privilege of voting in this part of the country. We held our township election. All passed off in a quiet manner, which resulted in the electing of the full Republican ticket, except one Justice of the Peace and one Constable. Bill Tinney, a Democrat, a man who boasts of his Democracy, a man who might during the war have been called a rebel, who was running on the Democratic ticket, was the first man to go to the polls arm in arm with a negro and see that he deposited his ballot, that precious privilege so long denied him by the party who are now the first to steal their votes.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The official count of the vote at the recent city election shows that Fisher, Republican, is elected by a majority of 4,546. Average Republican majority on the city ticket, 2,100. Official returns show that William Stoms is elected Alderman in the First Ward.

THE WEST.

Official Denial Concerning the Reported Application for a Receiver of the Union Pacific Railroad—Personal—Military Activity—The Floods.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, April 7.—The officers of the Union Pacific Railroad deny the statements contained in the telegram of the 6th, from Cheyenne, in respect to the application of creditors for a receiver, in the courts of Wyoming. No creditors of the company have given such notice. The company owes no authenticated or ascertained debts in Nebraska, Wyoming, or Utah. It has paid and continues to pay all indebtedness when due. Davis, who is said to have given such notice, is not a creditor of the company now, and has suits in Nebraska against other parties for the claims referred to. The company claims that these proceedings have been instituted for the purpose of blackmailing the corporation under the laws surreptitiously put through the Wyoming Legislature at its recent session, which Congress is about to annul.

Jesse M. Richards, Esq., President of the Chicago Board of Trade, and wife, have been spending a couple of days in our city. They go to San Francisco to-day, to start on a trip around the world.

Yesterday, about noon, a painter, employed in painting a building on the northeast corner of Farnham and Twelfth streets, fell from the ladder to the ground, a distance of about ten feet, in a fit, and was quite severely injured.

An unusual degree of activity prevails in military circles in this department. Troops are being rapidly pushed westward to all important points.

Chief Justice Hallett, of Colorado, is in the city to-day, *en route* for Washington.

Captain J. C. Meyer, late of the First Nebraska Cavalry, and a well-known citizen of this place, died very suddenly, at an early hour this morning, of apoplexy.

Reports from the West to-day show a heavy snow-storm at Cheyenne and Corrinne, and west and north of the latter place. Telegraphic communication is interrupted. The railroads are running all right. The river continues rising, and as yet, is within its banks, but a rise of a foot or so will overflow the bottom lands.

The *Herald's* Decatur, Neb., letter says: David Hart, Wm. Palmer, and Elmore Blake, in attempting to cross the river on Sunday afternoon, in a skiff, struck a snag and were precipitated into the water and drowned.

A Chase after Indian Marauders.

BRYAN, W. T., April 7.—Two hundred and fifty men left Atlantic yesterday, well mounted and armed, in pursuit of the Indians that have committed ... [illegible]

NEW YORK.

Testimony for the Prosecution in the McFarland Case.

The Defence to Open Their Case To-Day.

Preparations for the Execution of the Murderer Reynolds.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF REYNOLDS.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The gallows for the execution of Reynolds, the murderer of Townsend, was erected to-day. The execution takes place to-morrow morning, Governor Hoffman having refused to reprieve. Reynolds was visited to-day by his brother and sister from Massachusetts, and by his counsel and several others. He shows no trepidation at his approaching execution, and evidently entertains hope of pardon.

CUSTOM HOUSE REMOVALS.

Several clerks in the Custom House have been removed under the new regulations against taking perquisites. By the new rule they are required to make oath every pay-day that they have taken no fees or perquisites during the month.

WALL STREET.

The money market worked easily throughout the day, with 6 per cent as the ruling rate on call loans. The gold market continues dull and steady, without special features. The railway market was strong, and higher on Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Reading, and Northwestern, with larger transactions than yesterday.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

In the case of an appropriation by Congress for another voyage to the North Pole, it is proposed that a large subscription should be raised here to assist the enterprise. The Geographical Society will hold a meeting on Saturday to consider the subject, and will appoint a committee to examine the plans of Hall, Bent, Hayes, and others.

THE POPE AND FENIANISM.

Father Starrs, Vicar General of the State of New York, said to-day that the Pope had not issued any bull against the Fenians. He says some of the Irish and English Bishops presented a communication to the Holy Father, and this purported bull is simply his answer to them. Had it been official, it would necessarily have been read in every pulpit, but it is optional, and rests entirely with the Bishop's discretion whether he shall use it or not.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TRIAL OF M'FARLAND.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The real work of the McFarland trial commenced this morning, and it was evident from the deep attention with which the audience listened to the proceedings that the fact was duly appreciated. The prisoner, however, preserved the same calm and composure which has marked his demeanor since the beginning of the trial. As soon as the jury roll was called, District Attorney Garvin proceeded to open the case on the part of the people, and charged the jury that unless the prisoner can show that he was justified in his act, he was guilty of murder in the first degree, and such should be the verdict.

At the suggestion of the defense, the District Attorney ordered all witnesses for the prosecution to retire, except the first one to be called. The first witness, George M. King, was called for the prosecution. The examination was begun by the District Attorney.

1:30 p. m.—The witness, King, was employed in the *Tribune* counting-room; knew Richardson and McFarland; his testimony recounted substantially facts relating to the shooting of Richardson, as they have frequently been given to the public.

Mr. Graham conducted the cross-examination, and a diagram of the publication office of the *Tribune* was exhibited to witness, and he indicated the positions occupied respectively by himself, deceased, and the prisoner at the time the shooting occurred. He could not remember having seen Richardson making any motion that indicated an intention to use a weapon. Saw Richardson's pistol afterwards at the Astor House. Never heard Richardson boast of his skill with a pistol.

2 p. m.—The next witness, Daniel Frohman, recounted the circumstances of the shooting substantially as known. Knew that Richardson was armed. Saw a revolver at the Astor House, afterward, which Richardson had on his person. Did not see a pistol in Richardson's hand at the time of the shooting.

Edwin Carver was the third witness for the prosecution. He was one of the *Tribune* mail clerks, and his evidence in the main was a corroboration of that of the two previous witnesses.

A recess was then taken.

2:30 p. m.—Upon reassembling, Daniel Watson, mail clerk of the *Tribune* office, testified to hearing a pistol shot and seeing two men leave the office. Did not see Richardson or McFarland.

Captain Allaire testified to arresting the prisoner, and to Richardson's identification of him as the man who shot him. Dr. Swan gave evidence as to the character of the wound, his treatment, and to the death of Richardson.

A question being asked by the defence if witness was present at the marriage ceremony, objection was made by the prosecution. Mr. Graham, for the defence, claimed that they had a right to show what excitements deceased was subjected to that accelerated his death, with which his client had nothing to do. He would show that they called a blasphemous ceremony to their aid, not for a marriage, but that they might secure the property of the dying man. That desecrating proceeding was but the culmination of a conspiracy ordered by the notorious gang who first pierced the painful vest ... [illegible] should be part of the res gestæ. They could show that Mr. Beecher had in his possession a copy of an intercepted letter which should be pressed on all, and that ... Mr. Frothingham ... [illegible] Richardson ... Maker by the act of McFarland ... had done their duty that blasphemous marriage ceremony would never have taken place. Richardson was unable to determine about taking that woman for his wife, and they took advantage of his weakness. The question was excluded.

Mr. Graham then showed a photograph of Mrs. Richardson to the witness and asked to have it shown to the jury. Objection sustained.

Mr. Graham then asked a number of questions relating to Mrs. Richardson, which were ruled out as not pertinent.

The District Attorney then said his side rested their case.

Mr. Graham argued that the prosecution had failed to show the death of Richardson was solely caused by the wound he received at the hands of the prisoner; that the Court instruct the jury that if the prosecution failed to establish the averments in the indictment they had failed in an important branch of the case, and that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal. The Recorder stated that in his opinion there was enough to go the jury.

Mr. Spencer said he did not anticipate that the prosecution would close their case so abruptly, and had not prepared for opening the case for the defence. The Court granted him until to-morrow to prepare his case, and adjourned till to-morrow.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Bishop Ames presides at the sessions of the East New York Methodist Episcopal Church. During the present sitting, Rev. Horace Cooke, the eloping parson, will be tried on the charge preferred against him. It is understood that Cooke will make a defence of temporary insanity.

The Methodist Conference East has appointed committees to prepare resolutions condemning the divorce laws of Connecticut, and against all efforts to give a sectarian bias to the management of public schools.

SHIP-OWNERS' PROTEST.

Ship-owners are signing a petition to Congress against the bill providing for subsidies to certain lines of American vessels, as injurious to the general shipping interests.

IMMIGRATION.

During March, 11,790 immigrants arrived here, including 5,986 Germans.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

A wallet containing coin, notes, and valuable papers—value, $75,000, was found in an attic of an old building on the corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street. It is supposed to have lain there for years, and is the proceeds of a robbery.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL THOMAS.

Some twenty five officers of the Army of the Cumberland, including Generals Barnum, Leduc, Long, Thompson, and N. Sanderson, assembled this afternoon, and left in a body for Troy, to attend the funeral of General Thomas.

SUPREME JUDGE BRADLEY.

Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has returned home from on a temporary visit. A dinner in his honor is proposed before his departure for the South.

OFFICIAL COURTESIES.

It having been announced that President Grant would attend the obsequies of General Thomas, at Troy, Governor Hoffman addressed him a note, extending him the hospitalities of the Executive residence as he passed through Albany. The President replies, thanking him for his courtesies, but says that his stay will be too short to accept, as he has arranged to attend the Army of the Potomac reunion, on Saturday, at Philadelphia.

DEATH OF AN OCTOGENARIAN.

James Depeyster Ogden died to-day, aged 80 years.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENCY.

S. S. Randall, for thirty years Superintendent of the Public Schools, in this city, is about to resign.

LETTERS TO FICTITIOUS FIRMS.

The Postmasters of this city and of Williamsburg are defendants in suits brought by fictitious firms and persons, to recover letters detained by order of the Postmaster General.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CONFERENCE.

At the Congregational Conference to-day delegates from all the churches were present. Henry Ward Beecher spoke on applying religion to business and social life.

IOWA.

Proceedings of the Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, at Marshalltown.

MARSHALLTOWN, April 7.—Yesterday afternoon the address of welcome was made by Rev. A. Goodall. Response by the President of the convention, Rev. A. L. Hobbs, of DesMoines, followed with the annual address. The work of the Young Men's Christian Association was his theme. It gave unusual satisfaction to the large audience who listened. Reports of the work were read from Cedar Rapids, Marion and Council Bluffs, all showing excellent progress, and much interest in the work. In the evening the discussion was on "The Work of the Young Men's Christian Association through Spiritual and Secular Agencies."

Iowa City was selected for the meeting of 1871. Revs. N. Fellows, Amos Hiatt, and J. H. Sankey were appointed Executive Committee.

MISSOURI.

Terrible Railroad Accident Near Brookinridge—Engineer Killed—Many Passengers Injured.

QUINCY, April 7.—News has just been received here of another terrible railroad accident on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway, at a point three miles west of Brookinridge Station, last evening, at 6:30. A passenger and freight train collided on a short curve, each running at a rapid rate, resulting in the killing of the engineer of the freight train, and badly injuring many passengers and the fireman of the passenger train. The injuries are fatal. We did not learn the name of the engineer. He lives in Bloomfield, and has a wife and four children. Both engines are a complete wreck, as well as the cars. The track is torn up for a considerable distance, and an extra track has to be built around the wreck.

Accident to a River Steamer—Emigration Westward.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The steamer Richmond ran into the bank, opposite Rushtown Bend, twenty-five miles below here, at half-past 10 last night, and Captain Green was throwing freight overboard at last accounts, to keep her from sinking. The Bismarck has gone to her assistance.

The tide of immigration from the East has set in, and a large number of immigrants are arriving by river and rail. Some three hundred arrived yesterday by the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, bound for southwest Missouri and Kansas, and about fifty excursionists from Ohio and Kentucky passed through to examine lands in Kansas.

Carondelet Becomes a Part of the City of St. Louis—Horticultural—Steamer Wrecked.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Formal possession was taken to-day by the proper authority of Carondelet, as ... [illegible]

county annexed to St. Louis by legislative enactment, and the records of the city council and other offices were brought here. ... [illegible]

The Mississippi Valley Grape and Wine Growers' Association closed a three days session here this afternoon. ... [illegible]

Nothing further has been heard from the steamer Richmond. A wrecking boat went to her this afternoon, and it is believed that she will be saved without much damage. The boat is valued at $100,000 ... [illegible]

THE ICE GONE OUT.

Two Million Feet of Logs Carried Over St. Anthony Falls—Temporary Dams Swept Away—The Tunnel Full of Water Again.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, April 5.

The much dreaded ice has gone out, and although it went very suddenly, and much earlier than had been expected, the amount of damage done is not near as great as many had feared. The lumbermen were busy up to the last moment, cutting a channel in the ice, in hopes to confine the rush from above to the middle of the river, and could they have had a day or two longer, they doubtless would have accomplished their object. As it was the warm weather of last week, melting the snow and ice, swelled the river so rapidly as to bring the ice down with a perfect rush on Sunday afternoon, carrying away a portion of the boom timbers of the St. Anthony boom, and filling into the St. Anthony mill pond, where a solid jam was formed against the mills, and in its passage sweeping away a portion of the temporary dams, built to protect the work on the tunnel. The ice which had come down in solid cakes of from two to four feet in thickness, ... against the mills and bridge piers, and for a time both the bridges and the mills seemed in danger. The jam of ice in the pond caused the water to rise rapidly and to a great height, overflowing Boom Island, which is just above Nicollet Island, and covering it completely with the floating ice.

The word soon spread through the city, and hundreds rushed to the bank of the river and Nicollet Island, eager to see the grand sight of the ice moving out. Many thronged the bridges, and at one time quite a panic arose in the bridge between Nicollet Island and St. Anthony. The ice began moving, and it was going to be carried out, which caused a rush for the shore. The alarm, however, was but temporary, as the bridge stood firm. But at about 4 o'clock the pressure from above was so great that the jam of ice gave way at the mills, passing out over the dam, carrying a large quantity of logs with it.

The amount of logs in the pond is supposed to have been from three to four million feet, of which between two and three million feet is estimated as having gone over the falls, leaving about a million feet still in the pond, jammed up against the piers, where they probably will be secured. The logs carried away belonged mostly to St. Anthony mill-owners, although some few belonged to Minneapolis mill men. Among the losers are S. W. Farnham & Co., Butler, Mills & Walker, Captain Martin, Tidd & Gorton, and others.

When the ice came down it is said to have forced the water into the tunnel with such force as to throw the water in the air to a height of fifty or sixty feet. The temporary dam around the tunnel, which was commenced last week, was in an unfinished state, and, when the ice struck it, it was swung around against the bank where it now hangs, apparently uninjured. It can easily be swung back into position, and, as soon as the ice and rubbish can be removed, the dam will be completed as rapidly as possible, and the water cleared out of the tunnel at once, so that the work of closing it up can be pushed forward without much delay. The tunnel now appears to be full of water, and of course will remain so until the coffer-dam is rebuilt, which perhaps will require a week or ten days. The mill company are making every effort to push the work forward, in order to prevent any further damage.

During Sunday afternoon two men, who happened to be on Boom Island when the ice came down, suddenly found themselves surrounded with floating ice, with no possible means of getting off. The ice had all set in on the St. Anthony side, and the jam at the lower end of the pond backed up the water so that the island became overflowed, leaving no means of escape, and, for a time, the situation of them appeared rather dubious, and they were prepared to spend the night there, when the breaking of the jam at the lower end of the pond, let the ice down, and came to their relief. Taking advantage of an open space between the floating ice, they launched their boat, and hurriedly rowed across to the head of Nicollet Island, which they reached in safety.

The water yesterday was falling gradually, and in the mill pond, on account of the ice and logs jammed in the pond, it had fallen several feet. The river is now expected to be clear of ice up as far as St. Cloud, and with the water falling, no further damage or trouble is anticipated by the mill men. They expect to have the dams completed, and the tunnel properly protected, so that they can start their mills when the logs come down.

From the Minneapolis Tribune, April 6.

The water has raised some since Monday, and yesterday morning the St. Anthony mill pond became filled again, which broke the jam of logs and ice at the lower end, and carried off a portion of the logs that were not carried away on Sunday. No change has taken place in the tunnel. The situation remains the same, with a full head of water still rushing through, which will doubtless continue until the coffer-dam is finished. Workmen were engaged yesterday in strengthening the dam on the outside of Nicollet Island. The work on the coffer-dam from the island to the mills will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and unless the water should continue very high, we may expect to see the tunnel fully protected again within a week or ten days.

The owners of the logs that escaped over the falls, have made arrangements for picking them up between here and Lake Pepin, so that the actual loss will not fall very heavily upon individuals, as it is estimated that one-half their value can be realized from them.

KENTUCKY.

The Colored People's Jubilee—Golladay's Successor.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—The negroes are making great preparations for the celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to-morrow.

A Democratic convention, to nominate a candidate in place of Golladay, was held in Russellville yesterday. On the fifth ballot General Joseph H. Lewis, of Barren county, was nominated, his competitors being Golladay, Haiseil and South. Lewis was a Confederate General, and had his disabilities removed recently by Congress.

Fires.

PEORIA, April 7.—A fire in Yates City, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, destroyed the grocery of G. W. Pitman, the grocery of Roberts & Anderson, and the shoe store of T. C. Long. Total loss, about $8,000, with but slight insurance. The loss is severe on Yates City, as it included some of the principal business houses. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ELGIN, Ill., April 7.—There was a big fire here yesterday at 5:30. The fire broke out in the distillery. One building was nearly destroyed; no insurance. The highwines were saved. The alcohol apparatus was ruined. Total loss about ten thousand dollars. The steam fire engine did excellent service.

The Welland Canal.

ST. CATHARINES, Ontario, April 7.—The Welland Canal will be opened on the 20th inst.

An Important Purchase.

We copy from the Tolland County (Connecticut) *Journal* the following in regard to the firm of Belding Brothers & Co., silk manufacturers, of this city:

We are glad to learn that the well-known silk manufacturing firm of Belding Brothers & Co., New York, Chicago, and Cincinnati, have purchased the fine brick edifice on Main street, in this village, known as the "Rose Silk Mill," with all the premises and appurtenances, and, further, that the work of refitting has already commenced, preparatory to immediate occupancy. This property is of the very first class, the structure having been originally completed about three years ago, with all modern improvements and conveniences, at a large cost. The power is in a 32-feet breast wheel, with a fall of water sufficient for all the machinery the building is capable of containing. The mill proper is 130 by 44 feet; the dye-house and wheel-house adjoining being 46 by 70 feet. It is understood that the price paid for the whole property is $41,000, or about one-third its original cost.

The new owners are now rapidly increasing the amount of their machinery, and will shortly have in operation an aggregate of fully two hundred per cent more than they have heretofore run. This will require a corresponding increase of operatives. One hundred additional hands will be employed at once, with a prospective increase of two hundred. The consumption of raw silk will henceforth be from one hundred pounds upwards, daily. It will thus be seen that the silk business of Rockville, through the enlargement of this firm, will now be one of our most important branches of manufacture, immensely increased over above its palmiest days of the past.

We congratulate the Messrs. Belding upon this new acquisition to their manufacturing facilities, and upon the increased success which this important purchase indicates. Some time ago we took occasion to allude somewhat in detail to the history of this firm, and to speak of their extensive business in the various cities East and West, where their branches are located. We are now gratified to learn that since that time their operations have been still further materially enlarged, until they are now probably the most extensive manufacturers of sewing silks in the country. This has been accomplished by an untiring determination to maintain a high standard of excellence for their goods as well as by the energy of individual members of the firm. Their name is their trade mark, and constitutes wherever their merchandise is used a sure guarantee for its high quality.

Rockville is pleased to number such men among her citizens; and as this purchase of real estate fixes the firm more firmly within our borders, it is a matter of public congratulation, as well as a pleasure to us, to record the fact. Long may they prosper.

BIRTHS.

COTE—On Saturday, ... inst., Madame Adele Cote, ... [illegible]

MARRIED.

BASS—BELLAMY—On Sunday, April 3d, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, D.D., Mr. Walter Bass and Miss L. S. Bellamy, all of this city.

COSBY—SCHOCK—In this city, April 6th, Mr. O. L. Cosby to Miss Henrietta Schock.

DIED.

RAE—At 20 West Hinsdale, Chicago, Ill., Nellie ... [illegible]

CUNNINGHAM—The funeral of Samuel C. Cunningham will take place at 10 o'clock a. m., Saturday, April 9th, from No. 156 Cottage Grove-av.

BEDDING.

BEDDING,

OF ALL KINDS, AT

E. C. L. FAXON & CO.'S,

74 AND 76 LAKE-ST.

DRY GOODS.

ROSS & GOSSAGE

Now Exhibit in their Spacious

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM

(50x180 feet)

The Largest and Choicest assortment of

"LADIES' SUITS,"

In White Victoria Lawn, Linens, Silks, Alpacas, and all the novel materials ever opened west of New York. Also, a superb assortment of

"LADIES' WRAPPERS,"

Morning Gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Corset Covers, Skirts, Infants' Robes,

"BRIDAL OUTFITS,"

Etc., Etc., Etc.

Our entire stock being bought by members of our firm in person, after twenty years' knowledge of the wants of this section, and for cash in the best markets in the world, we will always have in store

"The Largest Assortment,"

"The Best Styles,"

"At the Lowest Prices."

Our Dress-Making Department is now reorganized under new and thoroughly competent management, employing over two hundred of the most experienced workwomen, many of them in our employ for years. We will guarantee the best work, the best styles, and the lowest prices in every instance. The latest Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin styles of suits and dresses received weekly. Ladies' and

"INFANTS' WEAR,"

Of every description, made to order at the shortest notice.

106 & 108 STATE-ST.,

AND

56 and 58 Washington-st.

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW HATS!

NEW STYLES!

NEW PRICES!

Spring Novelties in SUPER SILK, as well as the various Styles of STIFF and SOFT FELT HATS.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

98 STATE-ST.

HATS.

BARNES, STRYKER & BARNES,

(The Leading Hatters of the West),

Have the Largest and Best Stock of Dress and Business Hats and Caps in the City. ALL OF THE NEW STYLES FOR SPRING in our Stock, now.

Corner Washington & Clark-sts.

HOUSE DECORATION.

Paper Hanging

DECORATIONS.

E. C. L. FAXON & CO.,

74 AND 76 LAKE-ST.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

FOR MARQUETTE

And Other Leading Lake Superior Ports,

Via ESCANABA.

The Staunch Upper-Cabin Steamer

TRUESDELL,

WILL LEAVE FOR

ESCANABA, connecting with Peninsular Railroad for Marquette and other Ports on Lake Superior,

As soon as the ice will permit (on or about the 15th inst.) Due notice will be given of sailing day. For further information, freight and passage, apply at office. T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

Lake Navigation Open.

The staunch upper-cabin steamer,

ST. JOSEPH,

Will leave Goodrich's Steamboat Landing, below Rush-st. Bridge, for

Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, Kewaunee, and Ahnepee,

Friday Evening, April 8, at 7 o'clock.

T. G. BUTLIN, Sup't.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEED TIME IS AT HAND.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS

Are Always Sure!

LANDRETH'S EXTRA EARLY PEAS,

The earliest variety in existence; Black-Eye, Marrowfat Dwarf Blue Imperial, Tom Thumb, Champion of England, and all the other varieties.

Landreth's Premium Flat Dutch and Drumhead Cabbage Plants from our Seed NEVER fail to head.

All the most approved varieties of GARDEN SEEDS.

CARPENTER, JOHNSON & COLES, Seedsmen,

(Formerly with D. Landreth & Son, Philadelphia),

186 Randolph-st.,

Near Wells-st., opp. Briggs House.

SEEDS.

Onion Sets! Onion Sets!

FOR SALE, BY

H. P. STANLEY & SON,

109 South Water-st.

FOR SEED.

Choice CANADA BUCKWHEAT and BARLEY. Also Peas (black-eyed marrowfat, green and field), for sale in lots to suit, by

UNDERWOOD, BURTON & CO.,

16 Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED.

LUMBER YARD WANTED.

Wanted, to purchase a lumber yard (where the supply is obtained at Chicago), on the line of railroad. ... [illegible] ... WHEELER, 14 Portland Block, Chicago.

PASTURAGE.

NOTICE.

To persons wanting cattle pastured the coming season, I have at Gardner, Grundy County, 65 miles south of Chicago, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, 1,000 acres, divided into lots as follows: ... [illegible] For terms apply to E. W. COLE, No. 10 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, or J. W. SAWYER, Gardner, Ill.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—A Special Convocation this (Friday) Evening, for work on ... By order of the H. P.

JOHN WHITLEY, Secretary.

Masonic.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this evening (FRIDAY) ... [illegible]

E. W. TUCKER, Secretary.

Masonic.

ATTENTION, SIR KNIGHTS!—Special Conclave of ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY ... [illegible]

THE BEDOUIN MANTLE.

A. T. STEWART & CO,

NEW YORK. BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA.

PANIER BEDOUIN MANTLE,

The Fashionable Novelty

FOR THE

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1870.

FOR SALE BY

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

CHICAGO.

CAUTION.

UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT having been granted ... [illegible]

THOMAS DOLAN, Manufacturer,

Oxford, Hancock and Master-sts.,

Philadelphia.

REMOVED.

I MOVE

April 20; until then the trade can have my Notions and Fancy Goods at cost. Country merchants can save by this from 20 to 50 per cent. Call and see at PEUGEOT'S Importing House, 99 and 101 Lake-st., up stairs.

TO RENT.

TRIBUNE BUILDING STORES.

Stores on Madison and Dearborn-sts, Tribune Fire-Proof Building; Stores on Washington-st.; a few very desirable offices in the Tribune Building, to Rent. Inquire of

WM. C. DOW,

116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT,

The 5-story double store on the northwest corner of Lake and Franklin-sts., now occupied by Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co. From May 1. Apply at NO. 1 MARINE BANK BUILDING.

DOCK PROPERTY TO RENT.

In New Lumber District.

One thousand feet of Dock Property to rent on ... [illegible]

E. G. MASON.

SODA APPARATUS.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER

APPARATUS,

Comprising Generators, Fountains, Bottling Benches, Marble and Silver Draught Apparatus and Fixtures, Bottle Corkers, Syphon Bottle Fillers, all of our own manufacture, and warranted.

Generators and Fountains Re-lined and Re-Tinned, and all repairs promptly attended to.

DAVID M. FORD,

51 to 63 West Washington-st., and 41 Clinton-st., Chicago.

CHIROPODIST.

CORNS,

BUNIONS, INGROWING NAILS,

Treated by DR. STEPHENS, 95 Clark-st.

Feet treated annually for $10.00; single corn, 25 cents.

ALL RIGHT!

Cures Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Boils, and Sores of all kinds.

ALL RIGHT!

Relieves Corns and Bunions. For sale by all druggists. 25 cts. per box. Manufactured by ... STEPHENS, Chiropodist.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S CIDER VINEGAR.

Celebrated for its purity, strength, and palatableness. Warranted to preserve pickles. First premium awarded at the U. S. Fair, the Illinois State Fair, and Chicago City Fair. Largest works in the United States, established 1858. CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 339 and 341 State-st., Chicago.

Ask your grocer for Prussing's Vinegar.

GENERAL NOTICES.

GRAND CALIFORNIA LUNCH!

103 Wabash-av. 103.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.

First-class California Wines and Brandies.

FRED MEYN.

CASH PAID

For all descriptions of old, broken (also good) Watches, Jewelry, old Gold and Silver Coin, Pistols, Plate, Coins, Curiosities, &c., at BARTLETT'S, 184 State-st.

P. S.—Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., for sale. Old Watches or any of the above goods taken in exchange.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

Desirous of retiring from business, I offer for sale my entire stock of

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

WITH THE

FURNITURE AND FIXTURES

Of the well-known and old established premises now occupied by me at

44 and 46 LaSalle-st.,

Together with the good-will of the business. If not disposed of by the ... inst., I will then arrange to sell the same at PUBLIC AUCTION ... [illegible]

PETER MACFARLANE.

N. B.—The Lease of the above premises can be secured from the 1st of May, on favorable terms.

KITCHEN FURNISHING.

HOUSEKEEPERS'

Complete Sets of Kitchen Furniture, including Stove and Ware, for

$55, $75 and $150.

DALTON & CO., 71 Lake-st.

Call and get Price-list.

WINDOW SHADES.

WINDOW SHADES,

NEW STYLES, AT

E. C. L. FAXON & CO.'S,

74 AND 76 LAKE-ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUNCHINELLO.

The Unqualified Success of the First Number

Establishes the fact of a just appreciation by the public. ... [illegible]

PUNCHINELLO PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 2783. 83 Nassau-st., New York.

MAPLE SUGAR.

GENUINE NEW VERMONT

Maple Sugar.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

SCANLAN & COLBURN,

78 STATE-ST.

PHRENOLOGY.

FOWLER & WELLS, of New York ... [illegible]

CLOTHING.

HENRY W. KING & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

4 & 6 Lake-st.

We ask the attention of the TRADE to the largest stock in the West.

FURNITURE.

THAYER & TOBEY

FURNITURE

COMPANY,

87, 89 & 91 STATE-ST.

Factory 88 and 90 West Randolph-st.

A. L. HALE & BRO.,

Manufacturers, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE,

10, 12, 14, & 16 North Canal-st.,

The LARGEST STOCK and the LOWEST PRICES in the West.

MARBLE WORKS.

MANTELS,

MONUMENTS,

AND STATUARY.

JACOB L. SCHUREMAN,

(Successor to Schureman & Malick and Schureman, Starkey & Malick),

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer

IN ALL KINDS OF

MARBLE AND GRANITE WORK,

Corner of Clark & Adams-sts.,

CHICAGO.

Dealer in Westerly, Quincy, Scotch, and Richmond Granites. The whole of the beautiful Monumental and Mantel stock, corner of State and Madison-sts., must be removed by the 1st of May.

The attention of parties desiring Mantels or Monuments is particularly called to the advantages now offered purchasers, heavy reductions having been made in order to reduce bulk of stock to facilitate the removal to the old establishment, corner of Clark and Adams-sts.

TRANSPORTATION.

CUNARD

MAIL LINE.

STEAM WEEKLY TO AND FROM

New York, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow and Liverpool.

CHINA, MALTA, SCOTIA, PALMYRA, RUSSIA, SIBERIA.

Cabin passage to Liverpool or Queenstown ... [illegible]

For passage apply to ... BRYCE, Passenger Agent ... [illegible]

INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Tickets sold to and from ENGLAND, IRELAND and the Continent. ... [illegible]

For further information, apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.; or to F. C. BROWN, Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago ... [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Receive Deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and make collections on all accessible points. Gold, stocks and bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

SHORT LOANS

For 30, 60, or 90 days on all GOOD SECURITIES, by

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO.

We WANT $10,000 to loan in sums from $5,000 to $10,000 on City Real Estate for a term of years. Call, or address 5 Otis Block, cor. Madison and LaSalle-sts.

MONEY

Advanced on short time, to pay taxes, to carry any legitimate trade, and on Mortgages, Bonds, Leases, Mechanics' Liens, to finish Buildings, and on Claims in Probate and of Heirs. R. K. SWIFT and D. G. HAMILTON, Trustees, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

$3,000 to $10,000

To loan for five years, on improved city property.

PALMER & MARBLE,

Real Estate and Loan Brokers,

No. 11 Metropolitan Block.

Loans on Real Estate.

We are negotiating Loans on good improved Chicago Property (or on property to be immediately improved), in sums of

$2,000 to $100,000,

At Current Rates and reasonable commission. BAIRD & BRADLEY,

Phenix Building, 90 LaSalle-st.

$1,000 TO $50,000

To Loan on City Property.

$25,000 to invest in good mortgages.

C. D. ALDERSON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

LOANS

Made on Real Estate or good collaterals, in sums to suit. GEO. H. HESS,

131 Clark-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Pianos and Organs at Gold Prices.

(CONCLUDED.)

We are also wholesale agents for the celebrated

Mason & Hamlin Organs,

Portable, Metropolitan and Cabinet, from $50 upwards, which we sell in Chicago strictly at their reduced prices. These Organs are conceded to be all the cheapest and the best. Send for Illustrated Price Lists.

A great variety of SECOND-HAND PIANOS, ORGANS and MELODEONS constantly on hand, which we will sell very cheap for cash.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

FOR SALE,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The whole or part of the Furniture of an elegantly appointed house will be sold cheap for cash. Address P. O. Drawer 5787.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!

We have a large stock of Dry Uppers, all qualities and thicknesses, Clear and Select Clear Siding Strips ... [illegible]

OLIVER & ANDERSON,

New Lumber District.

HARD WOOD LUMBER.

We have on hand a large quantity of Ash, ... Hard-wood and White-wood Lumber ... [illegible]

HOLMES & CO.,

Crosscut, between Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts.

DRESS PATTERNS.

IMPORTED DRESS PATTERNS.

From $5 to $30 per box, as to quality. We import our own patterns, and cannot be undersold ... [illegible]

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER, Dentist.

... [illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHING.

CONSTANT'S

House Furnishing

WAREROOMS,

133 and 135 State-st

NEAR MADISON.

Cutlery, Plated Ware,

Plain, Planished and Japanned Tin-Ware,

Refrigerators, Ice Chests,

Water-Coolers,

Clothes Hampers,

Travelling Companions,

Tubs, Pails, Brooms, &c.

CHINA, GLASS

AND

Crockery Ware.

133 and 135 State-st

CALL FOR CATALOGUE.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.

OF BROOME-ST.

WAREROOMS,

Fifth-av., Corner Fourteenth-st.

NEW YORK.

Elegant Carriages & Road Wagons

We are now completing our stock for the spring season of 1870, and offer the largest designs and the most thorough construction, a variety of elegant

BAROUCHES, LANDAUS, CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS, COUPES, BROUGHAMS, PHAETONS, PONY CARRIAGES, NEWMARKET and TANDEM CARTS.

Exclusively the production of our well-known Broome st. Factory, including the

"BREWSTER WAGON,"

Of which we are SOLE MANUFACTURERS. ... [illegible]

Correspondence solicited.

DRY GOODS.

IRVINE & CO.,

19 Lake-st.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING

Large invoices of new and desirable styles of

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

Furnishings, Dress Trimmings,

Hosiery and Gloves, and Underwear.

Also a full and choice line of

Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Linen and Lace Collars and Cuffs, Cotton and Silk Trimmings, Sun Umbrellas, Parasols, Fans, Jewelry, Hair Nets, Hair Braids, Chignons, CORSETS, and everything pertaining to

LADIES' FURNISHINGS.

We invite the attention of all close cash buyers to our stock of goods, feeling sure that we can please them ... [illegible]

TERMS:

For Cash, 2 per cent discount.

For Cash in 30 days, 1 per cent discount.

IRVINE & CO.,

19 LAKE-ST.

Orders by mail solicited and guaranteed.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

... [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of ... [illegible]

H. W. PADELFORD,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Plans and specifications will be on exhibition at the office of the Board ... [illegible]

Attest: R. W. PADELFORD, Secretary.

QUARTERMASTER'S STORES

WANTED.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1870. ... [illegible]

A. J. McCONNICLE,

Brevet Col. and Depot Qr. Mr.

ELECTION NOTICE.

Notice of Special Election.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF CO. COURT OF COOK CO. ... Chicago, April 1, 1870.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, passed at the March session, 1870, notice is hereby given that a special election will be held in the several voting districts of the Ninth Ward of the city of Chicago, on Tuesday, the 19th day of April, A. D. 1870, for the purpose of electing a Supervisor ... [illegible]

JOHN G. GINDELE, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned ... [illegible]

Chicago, April 7, 1870. JAMES DAWSON.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Edwards, Cassell & Co. is this day dissolved ... [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Brickett & Thorne is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ... [illegible]

Chicago, April 4. WM. E. THORNE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CARD.

DR. KESSLER,

The inventor of the celebrated ... [illegible]

FARWELL, ELLSWORTH & CO. ... [illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 25, 1870. ... [illegible]

MASONRY.

Superior Freestone ... [illegible]

The Chicago Tribune.

Terms of Subscription:
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Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office Address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS:
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

A new charter for the city of New York has, within a few days, passed the State Legislature, and been signed by the Governor. Singularly enough it seems to have been framed in a manner to meet the views of Republicans as generally as of Democrats. Its most important features are the abolition of the Metropolitan Commissions of Police, Fire, and Health; the concentration of responsibility for the whole executive part of the city and county governments in one head, the Mayor, who has the absolute power to appoint and remove the officers of all departments, except the Corporation Counsel and Comptroller; and, finally, the election of the Board of Aldermen, the upper branch of the city legislature, upon a general ticket by the electors of the city at large, leaving the members of the Board of Councilmen to be chosen as now, by the several wards. In pursuance of the general plan indicated in the charter bill, a county bill has been introduced, and will probably pass, abolishing the present Board of County Supervisors, who are elected by wards, and vesting the present powers of the Board of Supervisors in the Mayor, Recorder, and the new Board of Aldermen.

While the abolition of the Legislative Commission is a nominal triumph of the Democratic majority, the ascendancy of Republican ideas in the new charter is such that, as friends of good government and reform, the Republicans of New York can well afford to make the change. The late charter ran the doctrine of the decentralization of power into the ground. It stripped the Executive of executive power until he became a more engrossing clerk, whose signature was necessary to the ordinances of the Common Council. He could appoint nobody, remove nobody, command nobody, and effect nothing. In the last Constitutional Convention ex-Mayor Opdyke reported in favor of a charter for New York embodying the leading features of the present, viz., the responsibility of the Mayor for all the departments, and the election of the Board of Aldermen on a general ticket for the whole city.

This is substantially the same reform as was once proposed in our own Constitutional Convention, in the proposition to elect our Board of Supervisors, of Cook County, say, twelve in number, on a general ticket, to be voted for by the whole county. Unquestionably the greatest evil connected with the government of great cities, is that the class of men who are usually able to influence most voters in a particular ward, are not the class to whom it is safe to entrust the government of the city. They are very seldom the men who, of all the residents of the ward, are the best and most favorably known to the city at large. On the contrary, they are frequently men who have the contempt of the city at large, and are only elected in their own ward through the distribution of money or promises among the dozen or twenty principal drinking saloons in that particular ward. To buy up the saloons in one ward is moderately expensive, but to buy those of the city at large, passes beyond the means of the ward politician. Hence the very term, "ward politician," is generally understood to define an irresponsible tax-eater, who is expected, if he goes into the City Council, to keep faith with all the knaves in the ward, and help them to plunder the tax-payers. In the smaller cities the genus "ward politician" has not arrived. It is only when they reach [illegible] ness man expects to know anybody in the city except those with whom his immediate business and social habits bring him into personal contact, that the ward politician developes. He is the parasite of great populations. In these, men known to the city at large, and capable of being elected on a general ticket, are always men of character and intelligence, and almost always men of substance and responsibility. They are never irresponsible, non-tax-paying bummers whose names scarcely appear in the City Directory.

Imagine the difference, in New York, between a city government in which both branches of the Common Council consisted of those ward politicians, and one in which the Board of Aldermen consisted of such men as A. T. Stewart, Peter Cooper, Samuel J. Tilden, August Belmont, Moses H. Grinnell, Horace Greeley, Manton Marble, Wm. C. Bryant, G. P. Putnam, Geo. W. Curtis, M. Steinway, Wm. H. Aspinwall, and the like. Admitting that there might occur among these, men widely objectionable as well as widely popular, they are at least representative, and their ability and sagacity would maintain them above petty stealing, while they would ably counteract the dishonest schemes of less capable men, and, generally, those of each other, if any among them should entertain such projects. It would be equally easy to name the class of men who, in Chicago, or Cook County, would be elected Aldermen or Supervisors, on a general ticket, by the whole city or county, as distinguished from the class who would be chosen on a ward ticket. We are satisfied that the abuses and corruptions of ward and town politicians in our Common Council and Board of Supervisors will soon compel Chicago to institute the same reform as has been inaugurated in New York. The only debatable question is, whether it should not and cannot be done now, and by the present Constitutional Convention.

The pretended reason of having two branches in most City Councils is that one may act as a check upon the excesses of the other, as the Senate of the United States and the House act as checks upon each other. But where both branches are elected by wards, in the same manner, they are mere duplicates of each other, and not checks in any sense. Seeing this, the framers of our city government have provided for but one branch to the City Council, which is much better than to have two, each a duplicate of the other. But it would be quite another and wiser plan than either to have two branches to our City Council, if the lower and more numerous should continue to be elected, as now, by wards, while the upper and more responsible should be elected on a general ticket.

Of course, the ward politicians will sneer at this proposition as "aristocratic." But if the ultra Democratic city of New York avails itself of its first opportunity of self-government, to grasp at this so-called "aristocratic" reform, in the interests of tax-payers and economy, we see no reason why the sneer "aristocratic" should avail to blind the people of Chicago to its true merits. Have we no hasty legislation? No irresponsible ward politicians? No city jobs planned in the Council for the benefit rather of the contractors than of the city? No foolish debts incurred? No need of the checks which are found to tend not, not only to the dignity but to the economy of government elsewhere?

It is a serious question also whether a like need of a greater centralization of power and responsibility does not exist here as well as in New York. This cannot be had unless the Mayor, as the pretended head of the city government, has the power to remove and appoint most, and in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen, all the officers and employes of the executive department of the city government, including the Police, Law, Finance, Fire, Public Works, and Health Departments, and the petty courts of criminal justice. New York has certainly taken an important step forward, and one which will be studied in its example and practical working, by the other cities of the world, in Europe as well as America, with deep interest.

If, along with the new charter, there were some effective system of preventing ballot-stuffing, repeating, and other frauds of fraudulent voting, we should feel [illegible] sured that the modern Sodom of misgovernment is about to be regenerated. But it is not safe to predict unqualified success to partial reforms until underneath them all there is honest voting. So long as the corrupt can buy, and the corrupted can cast whatever number of votes is necessary to carry their point, it is still too early to foresee certain reform of any very comprehensive or radical character.

A FARMERS' CONVENTION.

We publish a call for a convention of farmers, to meet at Bloomington, on the 20th of April, to consider the subject of the cost of transportation. We hope the convention will be numerously attended by practical men. Such a convention may accomplish much good, or it may defeat its own object, according to the degree of good sense which may govern the proceedings. The productions of the West are excessively taxed by the cost of transportation and handling on their way to market. Every bushel of grain entering Chicago is excessively taxed for warehousing. This tax is the result of a corrupt combination on the part of the railways and the warehousemen, whereby the business of storage has become a monopoly. This monopoly assumes the prerogative of collecting warehouse charges on all grain entering this city, whether put into store or not. It requires all grain to be delivered at certain warehouses, without regard to the wishes or orders of consignor or consignee, and refuses to deliver grain to any other warehouse. All grain that is put on board a railway car goes into a trap, and any attempt to recover it or to get its value is a game of chance. The Illinois Constitutional Convention will be in session at the time when this meeting at Bloomington will take place, and the latter body can, if so disposed, place this practical grievance before the convention, in such way as to command the favorable attention of that body in any attempt which may be made to secure justice. One thing, however, we would impress upon the farmers who may assemble at Bloomington, and that is that the enforcement of law is more important than the passing of new laws. The present assumptions of the railway-elevator combination are, in nine cases out of ten, violations of existing law. Until the laws which we now have are enforced, it is a waste of time to be enacting new ones. It will be as easy for the railways to defy the one as the other. And it is especially desirable that, in passing new laws, we do not cripple or overthrow the common law. It is not unlikely that some legislation is needed to put "public warehouses" under public regulation. But, so far as relates to the right of the shipper to receive his grain without warehouse charges, if he elects to do so, the existing law is ample; and it needs only a determined effort to enforce it, to pulverize the monopoly, and restore to the community their long lost rights.

The Bloomington convention can accomplish much in another direction. One reason given for excessive rates of freight is the taxation imposed upon railroads, and upon all that enters into their construction. The iron track and all its appurtenances; the hard wood and lumber of which the cars are built, and the paints and oils which are used upon them; every rivet, bolt, screw, and brake and spring is taxed enormously. The gross receipts of freights, the salaries and wages of the officers, and the profits of the company are all taxed. Every new rail is made to cost nearly twice what it is worth by an act of Congress, and the locomotives and machinery pay a similar tax. Against all appeals for cheaper freights, the transportation companies present these tax-bills, which double the cost of building, repairing, stocking, and running the railways. These taxes fall at last upon the farmer in the form of increased cost of transportation. The farmer also pays a similar tax on all the iron he uses. The tires, bolts, and screws of his wagons; the canvas-covering on its top; the iron in his horses' shoes; the lumber in his fences, his barns, and his houses; the paints, oils, and glass; the iron, and steel, and brass in his forming implements; the leather in his boots, shoes, and harness; the coat he wears, and the shirt on his back, are all taxed in the same flagitious and unnecessary manner, under the lying pretence of "protecting" his industry. So long as these taxes continue, they afford a pretext for excessive freight charges which cannot be [illegible]

If these unnecessary taxes were abolished, the farmers could then *demand* that the railroads should reduce their charges, and their demand would have to be complied with. Nay, it would be complied with.

Here, then, is another point of practical relief presented to the farmers, and upon which their united action at Bloomington may have a decided effect. All schemes to demand the enactment of legislative tables of rates for transportation are idle, and, as experience has shown, will come to naught, so long as the railroads can exhibit tax-bills amounting in the aggregate to nearly the full extent of a reasonable charge for transportation. Let the farmers address themselves to a demand for the reduction of these taxes on transportation, and on production, and when they shall have been reduced or repealed, then, stripped of all excuse or justification for excessive freights, all transportation companies, by land or water, may be compelled to lower their tariffs, and thus increase the value of all agricultural products to the farmer. Having removed the only substantial justification for high freights, they can, with all the force of justice, require and enforce cheap transportation.

A third practical remedy for the high cost of transportation may be found in the improvement of our means of water communication with the seaboard. Failing to secure the construction of a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, our attention should be turned to the enlargement and free navigation of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals. These advantages can undoubtedly be secured by a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty—that is, by a stroke of the pen. The Canadian Government and press are now agitating this subject, and it only needs a little wisdom on our part to secure a new avenue for the transportation of our products, which would not only greatly reduce the cost of transportation by lake, but would force a reduction of tolls on the Erie Canal and a corresponding reduction of railroad freights.

In the Tariff bill which is now before Congress it is proposed to put the enormous duty of two cents per pound, or $44.80 per ton, on steel rails. The cost of steel rails in England is $48.50 per ton. The tariff is, therefore, equal to nearly 100 per cent. The cost of iron rails in the United States is about $57 per ton. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada is now putting down steel rails at about the cost of iron rails in this country. This road is a competitor of all the East and West lines of railway in the United States, and when it shall have supplied itself with a steel track in place of the perishable iron rails used by American roads, it will become a very important competitor. It is worth while for our railway managers to consider whether they can afford to see a duty imposed upon steel railway bars, the effect of which will be to give this Canadian rival an advantage over them equal to 100 per cent in the cost of maintaining their roadways.

Having published General Sherman's letter on General Logan's Army bill, and having expressed, in a general way, our approval of said letter, we now print General Logan's reply to it. We see nothing in it to alter the views which we have already expressed, but we are willing that General Logan should have as large an audience for the expression of his views as we can furnish him.

The only additional criticism that we have to make is that General Logan's apprehensions of a military despotism in this country if General Sherman is allowed the free use of pen, ink, and paper, seem to us somewhat exaggerated. It is very proper for General Logan to stand up for the people, and to defend them against usurpation and unconstitutionalism, but the danger that our liberties will be overthrown by General Sherman we do not consider by any means imminent.

The proposed union of the three National Woman Suffrage Associations has failed to effect the union desired, but has resulted, as we predicted, in forming a new association with Theodore Tilton as President. One of the reasons why Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony refused to be taken under the Tilton wing was that their own association had been formed [illegible] for the purpose of uniting the previous [illegible] national associations, and was perfectly competent to unite them whenever they were willing to unite. So, if any body else wants to be President of anything, he has only to propose to unite all the woman suffrage associations now extant, and if they will not unite, he can at least accept the Presidency of the effort to unite them. We are glad the suffrage people differentiate. Herbert Spencer says that as bodies develop, they grow more heterogeneous, instead of collapsing into stale uniformity. Let us have four national associations, therefore, and one for every reformer who feels disposed to unite the old and to preside over the union. Let them divide and conquer. We do not think that anybody is likely to get ahead of Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony in any event; but, as friends of the cause, we think the more associations we have the better.

Mr. Brooks, in his speech on the tariff, thus analyzed the tax which is collected from the dress of every man, and which every man must pay before he can decently appear in the streets:

HATS—Silk plush, 60 per cent; ribbon, 60 per cent; alpaca lining for brim, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent; leather bands, 35 per cent; muslin lining, 5 cents a square yard; glue, 20 per cent.
COAT—Cloth, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; silk lining, 60 per cent; alpaca used therein, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; buttons, if worsted, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; worsted braids, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; velvet for collar, 60 per cent; [illegible] 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; canvas padding, 40 per cent.
PANTALOONS—Cassimere, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; cotton used therein, 5 cents a square yard; hemp cloth for facing, 40 per cent; metal buttons, 35 per cent.
VEST—Silk or satin, 60 per cent; linen lining, 35 per cent; silk buttons, 60 per cent.
BRACES—60 per cent.
UNDERSHIRT—If silk, 60 per cent; if worsted, 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*; if cotton, 35 per cent.
DRAWERS—The same.
SHIRT—Cotton, 5 cents a square yard; linen for the front, 35 per cent.
BUTTONS—35 per cent.
BOOTS—Raw hides, 10 per cent; tanned leather, calfskin, 35 per cent; if patent leather, 35 per cent; soles, 35 per cent.
NECKERCHIEF—If silk, 60 per cent.
POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF—If silk, 60 per cent; if linen, 35 per cent; if cotton, 35 per cent.
GLOVES—Kid gloves 50 per cent.
POCKET-KNIFE—50 per cent.
WATCH—25 per cent.
SILK WATCH-CHAIN—60 per cent.

The following is the tax collected upon the articles entering into the daily wear of women:

HATS—Straw, 30 per cent; ribbons, 60 per cent; silk lining, 60 per cent; wire frame, 35 per cent; feathers and flowers, 50 per cent; silk, 60 per cent; velvet, 60 per cent.
DRESS GOODS—Silk, 60 per cent; mohair, 55 per cent; alpaca poplin, 55 per cent; plain poplin, 68 per cent; colored alpaca, 61 per cent; serge, 91 per cent; fine poplin, 119 per cent; grenadine, 78 per cent; mousseline de laine, 75 per cent; merino cloth, 71 per cent; double twilled do, 80 per cent; cotton, Chambray, 50 per cent; ginghams, 109 per cent; printed jaconets, 112 per cent; poplins, 85 per cent; velvets, 60 per cent; laces, braids, fringes, 60 per cent; buttons, 60 per cent; whalebone, 50 per cent; beads, 50 per cent; pins, 30 per cent.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Slippers, calf-skin, 30 per cent; polished leather, 35 per cent; silk, 60 per cent; webbing, 60 per cent; lasting, 10 per cent; laces, 35 per cent; buckles, 40 per cent.
HOSIERY—Silk, 60 per cent; cotton, 35 per cent; woollen, 54 per cent; elastic silk, 60 per cent.
UNDERWEAR—Silk, 60 per cent; woollen, knit, 60 per cent; cotton, 35 per cent; balmorals, 60 to 80 per cent; corsets, 35 per cent; silk, 60 per cent; hoop skirts, 35 to 60 per cent; linens, 40 per cent.
FURS—35 per cent.
VEILS—Silk, 60 per cent; cotton, 35 per cent.
SHAWLS—Lace silk, 60 per cent; cotton, 35 per cent; woollen, 50 per cent.
SACKS, COATS, &c.—Velvet, 60 per cent; silk, 60 per cent; woollen, 50 to 90 per cent.
HAIR—40 per cent; hair-pins, 35 per cent.
JEWELRY—Diamonds, etc., 10 per cent; gold, 25 per cent; imitation, 40 per cent; corals, lava, jet, etc., 40 per cent.
GLOVES—Kid, 50 per cent; cotton, 35 per cent; woollen, 75 per cent.
PARASOLS—60 per cent.
FANS—40 per cent.

The average tax on all these articles is 60 per cent in gold. Any person computing the cost of his or her wearing apparel, can readily estimate how much consists of dress, and how much of tax. Each person can also estimate how many days extra labor, and how many additional acres of land have to be cultivated, to pay this unseen, but most searching tax.

Obituary.

DEATH OF IGNAS MOSCHELES.

The German papers announce the death of Ignas Moscheles the venerable musician, composer, and instructor. He was born in Prague, May 30, 1794, and in his 8th year received musical instruction from Dionysius Weber. At 11 he was a skilful pianist, and at 14 was introduced to Beethoven and Haydn, by whose advice he took lessons of the famous Albrechtsberger. He gained proficiency so fast that he soon competed even with the brilliant Hummel. After a continental tour, he went to England, and resided there for twenty-six years. Since that time he has resided at Leipsic, and has engaged in teaching. Probably no musician has done so much to cultivate a taste for the great works of the masters as Moscheles, and no musician has ever interpreted the works of Mozart, Bach, and Beethoven so successfully as he. His compositions [illegible] cal music. He was the teacher of Thalberg and Liszt, but will be best and longest remembered as the instructor and life-long friend of Felix Mendelssohn, whose brilliant career he aided so much. Mendelssohn, in his letters, always speaks of him in terms of the warmest affection. His death will carry sorrow wherever it is mentioned, for thousands of musicians in all parts of the world owe their success to him. His pupils are found wherever music is practised. The old man has passed away full of years and honors, and his fame will be perpetual, for his name is indelibly associated with that of Mendelssohn.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Farm-hands are being engaged in Central Illinois at prices ranging from $18 to $25 per month, the latter price only to hands who engage themselves through the harvest season.

—Nurserymen say that the cold weather, which coated the limbs and bodies of the trees with ice, will cause a heavy crop of fruit this year,—the ice killing the bark lice and the eggs of the apple curculio.

—On Monday afternoon, the coal-miners of the LaSalle, Kenosha, and Oglesby shafts, numbering about 600 men, resolved to resist the offer of monthly instead of semi-monthly pay, and a large procession of them marched through the streets with music and banners.

INDIANA.

A correspondent writes to the New Albany *Ledger* that a company is at work mining in Marengo, in that county, and confident of finding a large quantity of silver.

—On Saturday last, at a Democratic Convention at Brownstown, Jackson County, a man named Bryant had an altercation with another named Bligh. The former knocked the latter down twice, and, as he (Bligh) was rising the second time, Bryant and two or three of his friends rushed upon him, when he drew a knife and stabbed Bryant three times, the last one penetrating the heart, causing immediate death. Bligh was arrested.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Post* of the 6th says: "For the first time in this State,—and, perhaps, for the first time in any State in the Union,—a jury composed entirely of negroes gave their verdict upon a case in court yesterday. The accused were Irishmen.—Thomas O'Brien, William McGuire, and Albert Blank,—charged before the Police Court with assault and battery; and, in view of the well-known antagonism between the two races, it was freely given out in advance that they would stand no chance whatever before a negro jury. They were, however, acquitted of the charge, the jury showing themselves entirely capable of treating the case upon its merits as shown by the evidence, without any influence from prejudice. During the first portion of the trial, the counsel for the prosecution spoke of the jury as 'My colored fellow-citizens;' but, one of the jury raising an objection to this style of address, the offensive and needless adjective 'colored' was dropped."

—The East Saginaw *Enterprise* of the 6th says: "The water in the valley still continues to rise. A stroll up and down the river, yesterday, revealed to us an alarming state of things. Upon either side of the river where the banks should be is one expanse of water, filled with half-submerged dwellings, out-houses, piles of lumber and shingles, while all manner of rubbish and *debris*, including portions of displaced slab-roads, bridges, sidewalks, logs, &c., are either being borne rapidly along by the seething waters, or are accumulating in force against whatever has strength to oppose them. The track of the Saginaw City Street Railway, just across the Genesee street bridge, has been raised up and replaced, while the bridge across the bayou, over which the track is laid, is completely lifted up and swung around, together with a long stretch of the slab and sawdust road connected with it. Docks are entirely out of sight, and mills completely surrounded with the watery element. Families who, a day or two since, were seriously entertaining thoughts of soon preparing their ground for early gardening, have been suddenly called upon to seek safety in flight, in boats hastily loaded with a few necessary household effects from their chamber windows. Some of these dwellings have become undermined by the action of the water, and are already toppling upon their foundations, and will probably ere long float away. We have been a resident of the Saginaw Valley nearly twenty years, and are positive the water has never before, within that time, attained to such a height as at the present writing. We venture to say that it is at least eighteen inches higher now than it was in 1852, when it was generally supposed that there was then considerable of a flood here. The bayou upon this side of the river is full and running over. Franklin street, south of Genesee, was lively yesterday, being covered by a floating population endeavoring to boat it out. All the streets south of Genesee street, leading across the bayou, are completely submerged. Sidewalks are all raised up and are serving as floating bridges. William street, in particular, is filled with piles of lumber, portions of sidewalks, wood, etc. Upon the banks of the bayou, household goods were heaped promiscuously yesterday, and outhouses were seen toppling over in every direction. Should the water rise much higher, the booms in the upper streams must break loose. Should this be the case, it would prove the worst calamity that could befall us,—there would be no computing the fearful damage."

THE TERRITORIES.

An Arizona paper says that Territory would be God's country if the Devil had the Apaches.

—A writer in the Salt Lake *News*, in an article on the habits and transactions of the Moquis Indians, in the southern portion of that Territory, says: "A singular coincidence, and one which gives room for some speculation, is the fact that the Moquis use a similar instrument of destruction to that used by the natives of Australia, which is called by the whites who live in that country a boomerang. It is made of hard, heavy wood, generally of oak. It is in the form of a right angle, with the angle rounded. The sides vary in length, according to the strength of the person who is expected to use it; but they are generally about fifteen inches long. They are from two and a half to three inches in width, about an eighth of an inch thick, and worked to an edge. Strong men will throw these instruments, with great precision, one hundred and fifty or two hundred yards, and break the skull of a man or the leg of an antelope. The boys commence practicing with light instruments when very young, and kill game with them while herding sheep."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Three Chinamen are preparing to enter upon a course of study at Harvard.

—A little girl was bitten to death by an enraged donkey at Galuzzo, Italy. The animal tore open her throat and trampled upon her.

—The total cost of the new Opera House in Paris is now given as about forty millions of francs—$8,000,000.

—Eight dogs in a Georgia town died suddenly the other day from eating a loaf of bread which the cook had just baked for the family. She was arrested for her carelessness.

—The New York *World*, in discussing some revenue question, says that the problem "is perfectly simple, and is daily becoming more so."

—A Californian has just received $10,000 damages for an ugly scar on his face, inflicted by an accident on board a boat of the Contra Costa Steam Navigation Company.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Sligo has published a pastoral denouncing Fenianism, and stating that "not alone the members of secret societies, but every one, priest and layman, who in any way favors them, falls under Papal excommunication."

—The Pittsburgh *Gazette* having occasion to differ from a contemporary on a matter of public interest, remarks that being "never personal" it therefore forbears "to say that the quotation as above reveals the manners of a blackguard, the veracity of a champion liar, and the morals of a ruthless thief."

—A Montreal paper says that as extensive manufacturers in Canada are able to pay all their household and personal expenses out of the discount on silver, which they purchase to pay at par to their employés, it is natural that they should be strongly in favor of the present depreciated currency.

—With the 31st day of March the distribution of free soup to the poor ceased for the season in Boston. This out-door aid has been extended for sixty-three days. The number of families supplied during this time has been 21,490, and the aggregate number of individuals is stated at 103,605. The number of gallons of soup given [illegible]

—The Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard* says that many of the negroes who have recently gone South from Virginia and North Carolina have been cheated and deceived by agents, who, after making up a train of emigrants, promising them $20 a month, with houses and food, leave them in the lurch before the party reaches its destination, and then the whole crowd is turned off the cars at the depot whither they were journeying, among strangers, houseless, moneyless, and without food. In this condition, bargains are made with them by planters for almost nothing.

—Mr. Hertzog, living near Hawesville, Ky., recently purchased a quantity of arsenic for the purpose of poisoning rats. He was imprudent enough to place it in a bottle in a cupboard, near another bottle containing bread soda. The next day Mrs. Hertzog went to the cupboard to get some soda to mix into pie-crust. She either did not know the arsenic was in the cupboard, or had forgotten about it. At any rate, she made the mistake of taking the arsenic and mixing it in her pie-crust, instead of the soda. On the same evening one of the pies she had baked was eaten for supper. The family consisted of five persons. One of the children, a boy, was absent during the meal. The other four, however, partook of the poisoned pie, and by the next morning every one of them was dead.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, treating of the ballet in London, says, that the dancers in the music halls and theatres, may be counted by the thousand. At the West End, the ballet rises to its highest culmination. The *Gazette* says: "Inconsiderate youth applauds tremulously when Mademoiselle at length steps forward and proceeds to go through her paces; inconsiderate age is not absent, nor less enthusiastic in demonstrations of pleasure at Mademoiselle's appearance. She is, honestly and plainly to put it, clothed in nakedness. The spectators duly appreciate the liberality of the sight to which they are treated, and peal after peal of bravos ring from the grimy gallery, from the reserve seats, from the balconies, from the boxes, to which real ladies are now brought who desire to indulge in a fast evening."

—At Bryan, Texas, a few weeks ago, Booker Brown, who had become insane in consequence of the death of his wife, went to the house of his brother, Ruffan, and threatened to shoot him. Ruffan took the pistol away before any damage was done, and fired its contents into the air. Booker then took down from its rack a gun, which was also taken from him. Going out doors, he seized a billet of wood and threw it at his brother, barely missing him. Booker then drew a knife, but was seized and held by his brother until the strength of the latter gave out, when, letting loose his hold, he dodged the descending sweep of the knife, and, drawing his own, plunged it into Booker, inflicting a mortal wound. Ruffan immediately gave himself up for trial.

—At Concord, N. H., on Friday of last week, Mrs. Daniel J. Sanders called at the shop of a gunsmith and procured the loan of a small five-barrelled pistol, pledging as security a silver watch. She desired to have the pistol loaded, and her wish was complied with. It is said, however, that the pistol was so fixed that it could not be discharged. Being thus "armed and equipped," she proceeded to a boarding house known as the "Water Cure," where Lyman E. Roberts, a blacksmith, was living. Roberts was at tea, but left the table [illegible] vitation to take a walk. They had not gone a great distance before the climax was reached in their conversation by Mrs. Sanders exclaiming, "If you don't come to time, I'll shoot you." Roberts replied, "You can't do it, you haven't anything to do it with." She replied that she had, and said, "I have a five-barrel pistol in my pocket, all loaded and cocked," and after a few more words, drew it, and presenting it towards him, snapped it twice, whereupon he knocked her down and secured the pistol, she meanwhile screaming murder. The scene ended in the arrest of both parties. The explanation of the affair is, that Roberts, who has a wife and five children living in Bristol, had so far won the affections of Mrs. Sanders, whose reputation is not very good, that she became jealous because of a visit he had recently paid to his own wife, and took this method to avenge herself.

PERSONAL.

Garibaldi has another novel in press, called "Cantoni; or, The Volunteer."

—Gail Hamilton wears yellow hair cut short and "tossed back from her brow."

—Charlotte Cushman is coming to America this summer, to spend the rest of her days.

—Agassiz is threatened with softening of the brain, and all intellectual labor is forbidden by the physicians.

—Froude, it is said, wrote each paragraph of his history five times before selecting the one finally adopted.

—On March 26, Major Callahan, commanding at Austin, Texas, was killed by a soldier whom he undertook to correct.

—A Paris grocer, of imperialist views, ornaments his shop-window with a bust of Rochefort, done in lard, with prunes for eyes.

—Mr. Joseph Jefferson has been before the Library Committee of Congress, arguing in favor of an international copyright law.

—The Military Governor of Poland was knocked down and cowhided, at Warsaw, last month.

—The Hon. S. W. D. Moore, of Rochester, N. Y., died on the 3d instant, aged 64 years. He was Mayor of that city in 1859, and again in 1866, and had filled various other public positions.

—M. Glais-Bizoin, a Radical member of the French Corps Legislatif, has written a comedy, entitled "Byron," dealing with the poet's life, which has been read to the actors of the Theatre Français, and is to be played there after some pruning.

—Southern papers and people are enthusiastic over the visit of General Lee. The *Phenix* says that at Columbia, S. C., one ex-Confederate said, with tears falling down his cheeks, "General, we were overpowered, not whipped;" and the crowd took it up and repeated it: "Overpowered, but not whipped."

—It is reported from India that when the Duke of Edinburg was at Lahore he was offered by the Maharajah of Cashmere a very [illegible] present. It was a shawl which had incessantly occupied 300 weavers for three years, and no such shawl had ever before been manufactured. As the Duke refused to accept so costly a gift, the Maharajah asked him to transmit it to the Queen.

—On the trial at Havana of the murderer of Greenwald, Mrs. Dunlop, one of the witnesses, was arrayed in a suit of blue, the color so obnoxious to the volunteers. On being offered a guard of regulars by the Judge to accompany her from the court room, Mrs. Dunlop replied: "Thank you, sir; you surely forget that I am an Englishwoman." She left the court unattended.

—A Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* relates the following: "Senators have the use of a handsome bath-room. Attached to it is a barber-shop. Mr. Garrett Davis is reported to have been a daily customer. Recently he was in as usual. Passing just beyond the door, he looked in amazement at a vision on which his eyes rested. There sat his colleague from Mississippi, Senator Revels, evidently not long from the bath-room, and enjoying the luxury of a comfortable shave. Garrett looked on in horror, and then, as he realized the situation, turned haughtily on his heel and walked out. He has not been in since, and, it is reported, has moved to strike out the bath-room appropriation from the bill."

—In a French journal is the following account of Wagner at the piano: "Wagner touches the piano like a wild-cat; when he commences to play his works, all goes smoothly and peaceably for a few minutes. Then he becomes animated, impassioned, exalted; then, absorbed in his thoughts, he sees nothing, he hears nothing; it is no matter where his hands fall; he cries, gesticulates, gets mad, snatches at the keys, dislocates the piano, and this atrocious *charivari* lasts a whole evening, to the end of the five acts. At last he stops, fagged, breathless, perspiring; they give him his pipe, and after a few whiffs he suddenly calms down and is as if nothing had happened."

—The London (Eng.) *Globe* of March 24 says: "This afternoon the case of Watkins *vs.* Watkins was heard. The petitioner was a widow of considerable means, and settled £300 a year on the respondent on the marriage. After the ceremony the husband persistently refused to consummate the marriage, and frequently ill-treated his wife by beating and kicking her. The respondent's valet proved that Miss Lydia Thompson, the well-known actress, was in the habit of visiting his master, and that on many occasions he saw long, fair hair on his master's face and coat after Miss Lydia Thompson's visits. The respondent left England to go to America with Miss Lydia Thompson, and dismissed witness, as he said [illegible] he was to be a spy upon him. Evidence was also given of his intimacy with a Mrs. Douglas, which being more conclusive than that against Miss Thompson, the Judge Ordinary granted a decree *nisi* on that ground, with costs."

—A lady, writing from Washington, thus describes Mrs. Sprague, the wife of the Rhode Island Senator: "Before us walks, or rather undulates, a slender lady of finest mould, with the most delicious curve of throat and chin possible. It recalls at once that throat of Ethel Newcome, that Thackeray praised so much. Add to this a youthful cheek, that charming nose, straight in itself, while it relieves the line of the brow; bright, deer-like eyes, and splendid poise of the small head; smooth white complexion, with a streak of red in the cheeks, burning like the flame in an opal; sloping shoulders, and a graceful hand. Such is the presentment of Mrs. Sprague. I could scarcely believe her to be 18 by gaslight. I had imagined a slim, cold beauty, like most of the society belles, and this exquisite creature, with uplifted head, like a deer just risen from the couch of fern, took one all by blissful surprise."

—The Duke de Nemours, the eldest son of King Louis Phillippe, and now a gray-haired old gentleman, has gone to Vienna for the purpose of meeting there the Comte de Chambord, the Legitimist pretender to the throne of France, and trying to bring about a reconciliation between him and the house of Orleans. It is said that the Orleans Princes are very anxious to return to France, and that they have resolved to apply to the Emperor Napoleon III. for permission to go back to Paris, if the Comte de Chambord will join them in such an application.

—The London *Court Journal*, of the 19th of March, reports as follows: "The christening of the second son of the Prince and Princess Mary Adelaide, of Teck, took place on Thursday at Kensington palace. The baptismal ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Evan Nepean and the Rev. W. T. Bullock. The infant son of the Prince and Princess received the names of Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick. The sponsors were the Emperor of Austria (represented by his Excellency the Austrian Ambassador), Prince Leopold, Prince Frederick of Wurtemberg, the Queen of the Belgians (represented by the Princess Claudine of Teck), the Princess Christian, Princess Louise, and Miss Burdett Coutts. There were present their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Christian, &c."

—The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* of April 1 says: "As soon as it became known that General Lee would spend yesterday in the city, the many old officers and soldiers of the Confederate army who reside in Augusta, the ladies, and the citizens generally, expressed a desire to call upon the great Captain. The General, who had positively declined anything savoring of a public demonstration, consented to receive them, and the ladies' parlor in the Planters' Hotel was the place selected for holding the levee. The reception lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 2 in the afternoon, and during that time hundreds of ladies and gentlemen called, and were presented to the General and his daughter."

—At the Tuileries, a few days ago, an interesting ceremony took place in the grand saloon of the First Consul, where the Emperor, Empress, [illegible] survivors of the First Empire, presented by M. Belmontet, Deputy, with an appropriate address, to which the Emperor replied in the most cordial terms. That gentleman, in directing the attention of the young Prince to those relics of the Grand Army, said: "Monseigneur, here is the past which creates the future. These old survivors of the imperial glories represent all our great battles." "Are there any of Marengo?" (June 14, 1800) asked the Prince. "Present, Monseigneur," replied two of the old men.

—A Red River correspondent of a French paper in Canada gives the following in connection with the execution of Scott: "The President allowed him to have a minister, but Scott replied to the Rev. George Young, Methodist minister, that he did not belong to any religion. The minister exhausted his frigid exhortations, and then called on the President, to inform him of the deplorable state of the convict, who was cold, indifferent. Thereupon Mr. Riel, hurt by the cold, sterile language of the minister, replied: 'Why do you not try to present him with the image or crucifix of the Saviour of the world? If the sight of a portrait of a cherished mother, or a dearly-loved father always appeals to the heart, what may not the image of God crucified operate.' Thereon, the President, who professes an ardent faith, ordered all the soldiers in the fort to fall on their knees and, united with them, he prayed the Refuge of Sinners for a change in the heart of the convict. It was a fine spectacle to see those two hundred soldiers, rosary in hand, praying together that God might affect their enemy's soul and break his heart of stone; it was a fine, a touching spectacle to see those soldiers praying for the contrition of a man of a faith differing from theirs. It would seem that God listened to the prayers of the soldiers, for Scott evinced signs of compunction, and during his agony, which was long, he had time to think of God and of his soul."

POLITICAL.

A member of the Maryland House of Delegates declared, on Saturday, that he would never vote to strike the word white from anything as long as he lived.

—In his message vetoing the bill for the incorporation of Chestertown, Md., because it confined the ballot to white male citizens, Governor Bowie said that, had the bill been submitted to him before the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, he would have approved it. He added: "Now that, since its passage by the General Assembly, but before it could have become a law by my signature, the franchise has been extended to the colored race by the Fifteenth Amendment, which our State laws will doubtless be amended to conform to, I am confident the General Assembly will desire to so amend the bill as to make its provisions compatible with those of the Federal Constitution, which Article 3 of our own Bill of Rights declares shall be the supreme law of the State." The House sustained the veto by a vote of 42 to 16.

—At municipal elections in Minnesota, on the 5th, mayors were elected as follows: Minneapolis, E. B. Ames, Republican, 223 majority; Hastings, Van Inwegen, Democrat, 104 majority; Red Wing, William P. Brown, 3 majority; Winona, a Democrat.

—In Michigan, Mayors were chosen as follows: Flint, J. B. Walker, Republican, 163 majority; Battle Creek, Thomas Hart, Republican, 364 majority; Ann Arbor, Harriman, Republican; Jackson, W. M. Bennett, Democrat, 351 majority; Saginaw City, W. H. Sweet, Republican, 129 majority; Adrian, N. B. Eldridge, Democrat; Corunna, Alex. McArthur, Republican; Grand Haven, Dwight Cutler, Republican; Niles, F. Muzzy, Democrat; Ypsilanti, Davis, Democrat; Grand Rapids, Moses V. Aldrich, Republican; Port Huron, a Democrat; Marshall, a Democrat; East Saginaw, John G. Owen, Republican, 18 majority; Bay City, Munger, Democrat, 27 majority; Lansing, a Democrat; Hillsdale, a Republican, 150 majority; Pontiac, a Democrat; Monroe, a Democrat; Muskegon, Chauncy Davis, Republican.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Judiciary.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Constitutional Convention has taken a recess; but before departing from Springfield it ordered the result of its work, so far, published and sent out among the people. It seems to me that whoever has objections to what has been done so far ought now to make them known, to the end that, if they are good, the convention may consider them when it again assembles.

My object in this letter is to call attention to the *Judiciary Article*, as it has been adopted in the Committee of the Whole and reported to the convention.

Take the Judiciary Article as a whole, it is an *abomination* and a *cheat*, and will be rejected by almost the entire bar of the State.

Section 13 provides that Circuit Judges (outside of Cook County) shall have circuits of not *less* than 100,000 inhabitants for each Judge. There cannot be a single good reason assigned why the Judges and the people should be tied up in this sort of a straight jacket, while on the other hand every consideration is against it.

The debates on this section show the utter folly of incorporating it in the constitution. Cook County wants a Judge for every 25,000 inhabitants. In the south part of the State, among the new counties, and where litigation is in its infancy, we are told that one Judge can do the business for 125,000 inhabitants. In the central and northern portions of the State, where railways are stretching in every direction, and the vast resources of the State are being opened up with marvellous rapidity, no Judge can do the work that is *now* imposed for even 75,000 inhabitants. And yet we are told that the Judge *shall* have a circuit of not less than 100,000, whether he can do the work or [illegible]

If it should turn out that he cannot do it, then the people are to be impoverished by attending court from term to term with their witnesses, until in time their causes are reached, the witnesses dead, and costs enough to ruin the losing party. There ought to be a *speedy termination* of every lawsuit, and a denial of that right is a substantial denial of justice. Whoever takes from the people this right, but helps to rob them. The pursuits of the people of this great State are so diverse and varied, that no uniform arrangement, as to the size of circuits, can be laid down, and none ought to be attempted. It is but the old folly of stuffing the constitution with legislation, and, if persisted in, will fall from the convention still-born, and be spit on and rejected by the people. The people did not elect the convention to go to Springfield to tie them with iron bands, nor will they submit to it.

This whole matter of arranging the circuits should be left with the Legislature.

But it is said that the proposed County Court will relieve the Circuit Court of much of its work, and make the proposed circuits small enough; but this is not true for the reason that the jurisdiction proposed for the County Court is not the kind that occupies much of the time of the Circuit Court and; for the further reason that appeals are to be allowed from the County Court to the Circuit Court. The result will be that the County Court will be a mere figure-head and feeder for the Circuit Court, and cost each county not less than $4,000 or $5,000 a year. And, so far as any useful purpose is concerned, it will be a *mere thing of straw!* Another objection to this County Court itself, is that, from its character and limited jurisdiction, both in territory and matters of which it can take cognizance, it will be little better than a Justice's Court, and, for the pay and emoluments liable to attach to it, few, if any, lawyers who are *competent* to preside will care to abandon their practice for a bench that will bring them neither honor nor money.

It is the experience of mankind that Courts, with less than general jurisdiction, do not command the respect, or confidence, of suitors, or the bar, and but few are willing to abide their decisions.

The remedy for this is, to provide for a Common Pleas Court, giving the Judge a circuit and a salary that will command the best lawyers; and, instead of having a County Judge in every county, let there be one Common Pleas Judge, say, for four counties, and then one Judge will do all the work for one-half [illegible] the four will do it for, and do it better. Another advantage is, that the [illegible] majority of the causes tried by the Common [illegible] Court would be final, while, on the other hand, this result would be doomed in the County Court.

As the report came from the committee it was greatly preferable to its present shape. Of the forty lawyers in this county, I have found the first one yet who approves of the Judiciary Article as it now stands, and the unanimous verdict seems to be that its adoption will leave us in a worse shape than we now are. It is useless to disguise the fact that unless the Judiciary Article is very materially changed, it will meet with stern opposition from the entire bar of the central and northern portions of the State. Take these objections, in connection with what seems to be the settled purpose of the convention, to rob the counties along the Illinois Central Railroad for the benefit of other counties in the State, and the further restrictions the convention has already imposed on the right of the people of the southern part of the State to build said roads with their own money, and the very early demise of this Springfield *bantling* is indeed most probable.

Another serious objection to the County Court plan, is that it depends wholly on the action of each county whether they will make it anything more than it now is, or not. The result will be that in one county we shall have a County Court with general jurisdiction in actions of debt, assumpsit, trover, replevin, and trespass, when the amount in controversy does not exceed $500, while in the adjoining county there is no such court. And this is what we are to get in answer to our petitions for a uniform system of courts and judicial procedure. C. B. SMITH.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 3, 1870.

The Mississippi River Route.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your editorial of yesterday, entitled "The Mississippi River Route" was rather one-sided, and hence I venture to correct one or two statements. 1. As to the stability of the New Orleans market, you say shippers have to wait for purchasers from one to eight weeks.

The idea that barges are not "towed back," after delivering wheat in New Orleans, is erroneous. The return trip from that city to St. Louis, say for six barges of 3,000 tons, is about eleven days.

The round trip can be made with above barges for $6,000. Compute the rates paid on wheat on above tonnage, and you will readily observe it is profitable to the barge lines.

We are shipping wheat from this city to New Orleans, *via* river, for 2 cents per bushel less than the Illinois Central Railroad charge from Dubuque to Chicago.

As to St. Louis, in my opinion she has more solid wealth and as little enterprise as any city in the great West; yet even her natural advantages is destined to take high rank as a commercial centre.

We recognize the energy, forbearance, pluck and enterprise of Chicago—her rapid strides have astonished the world, and yet she has just commenced to grow.

While, however, we are compelled to pay as much per bushel freight on wheat to Chicago *via* Illinois Central, as we do by river to New Orleans, we, of course, prefer the latter route, especially as No. 2 in New Orleans is 95c, against 75c in Chicago. Hastily, yours truly,
J. K. GRAVES.

DUBUQUE, April 15, 1870.

IRELAND.

The Coercion Bill.

The New York *World's* London correspondent gives the following synopsis of the Irish Coercion bill:

THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS.

No person in Ireland shall be allowed to carry arms unless he has a license granted him for that purpose; and any person carrying or "having" arms without such license shall be imprisoned for two years. The effect of this will be that any Magistrate may grant licenses to his own party to go armed with guns or revolvers, and may disarm everybody else in his district, sending whoever may be guilty of having a gun or a pistol to the penitentiary for two years.

SEARCHING FOR ARMS.

"It shall be lawful for any persons to whom any warrant is given to search for and seize arms," to act on this warrant for three months from the time it is issued, and, "at such times and as often as they think fit, to enter into any house or place" in order to execute it, and if entrance be refused to force their way in.

SELLING GUNPOWDER AND ARMS.

If any person sells gunpowder to any one not having a license, he is to be fined £5 for every sale; if he sells or even repairs a gun or pistol for a person not having this license, he is to be fined £50.

COMPELLING THE GIVING OF TESTIMONY.

When a felony or misdemeanor has been committed in any district, although no person may be charged with such offence, any Justice of the Peace may summon before him any person whom he may "believe" to know something about it, and if this person refuses to answer such questions as may be put to him, the Magistrate may send him to jail for six months. How will this work? A landlord, for instance, is shot; the Magistrate "believes" that Patrick Costigan knows who shot him; he has Patrick brought before him. "Who shot the landlord?" asks the Magistrate. "Shure, and how can I know, your Honor," says Patrick. "That is no answer," says the Magistrate, "and I send you to jail for six months." Patrick goes to jail, although he knows no more about the murder than your correspondent does, and meanwhile his family starves.

SEARCHING FOR THREATENING LETTERS.

If any one goes before a Magistrate and states that he "suspects" somebody else has written a threatening letter, and that if his house is searched some other document in his handwriting may be found, the magistrate may issue a warrant for such a search, and this may be executed at any time.

ARREST OF PERSONS TAKING MOONLIGHT WALKS.

"Any constable, peace officer, or other persons may arrest and bring before a Magistrate any one who, "under suspicious circumstances, shall be found "in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere out of his dwelling, from one hour after sunset until sunrise;" the person thus arrested must be sent to jail until he can be brought before the Justices at Petty Sessions; and then, unless he can prove to their satisfaction that "he was out of his house upon his lawful occasion or business," he may be sent to jail for six months. A bench of Orange Justices would certainly decide that a man who had been to see a priest at 9 o'clock was out on no lawful business; a bench of crusty bachelors might decide that going to see a sweetheart at night was not "a lawful occasion," and the oppression that may be practiced under this provision can scarcely be estimated.

STRANGERS TO BE ARRESTED.

Any Justice of the Peace, Constable, peace officer, or other person may arrest "any stranger sojourning or wandering;" he may then be brought before a Magistrate, who shall examine him on oath concerning "his place of abode, from whence he came, his manner of livelihood, and the object of remaining or coming into the county, city, or town in which he shall be found;" and, "unless he shall answer to the satisfaction of such Justice," he shall be sent to jail, there to remain until he can find bail, or until the Justice shall see fit to release him. Imagine, for a moment, what may not be done under such a provision as this. There will be few tourists in Ireland this summer, I fancy; and when I go thither I must take care to provide myself with all kinds of safe conducts, passports, and certificates of good character.

TRIAL BY JURY ABOLISHED.

When a person is accused of any of the offences set forth in a schedule attached to this bill, and which embraces a long list of acts considered innocent everywhere else, he may not demand a jury trial, but the Justices of the Peace shall sit as jurymen as well as Judges, and, at their pleasure, may find the accused guilty, and send him to jail for six months.

SUPPRESSING NEWSPAPERS.

"Where any newspaper printed in Ireland contains any treasonable or seditious engraving, matter, or expressions, or any incitements to the committing of any felony, or any engraving, matter, or expressions having a tendency to foster, encourage, or propagate treason or sedition," the entire "plant" of such paper, its presses, types, engines, &c., "shall be forfeited to Her Majesty." The Lord Lieutenant is to grant his warrant for the seizure of the property, and any person resisting its execution shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished accordingly. The proprietor of the paper may bring an action of damages; but the burden of proof must lie on his shoulders; he must prove a negative—that his paper did not contain treasonable articles, or articles having a tendency to incite treason; and, if he fails in this, he will get nothing. The English journals, in order to find fitting comments on this provision, have only to turn back their files and quote what they said about the press censorship in France, and the suppression of newspaper in the United States during the rebellion.

BLOOD MONEY.

Where it shall appear that any person has been murdered, maimed, or otherwise injured, and that the crime was of an agrarian character, the grand jury of the county shall order a sum of money to the person so injured, or to his family, if he be killed, "having regard to the rank, degree, situation, and circumstances of the individual; and this sum shall be raised by a general tax on the county, barony, or township.

Indian Hostilities in Texas.

From the San Antonio (Tex.) Express, March 26.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter written by W. H. Pulliam, of Uvalde, to Judge G. H. Noonan, of Castroville, and dated the 18th inst.

Mr. Pulliam, who is a well-known and reliable citizen, states that the Indians, just a week before, had killed Mr. Hiton at Wadkin's ranch on Rio Frio. The Wednesday following this murder, at a Mexican ranch on the Nueces, they attacked the sons of Mr. Pulliam, who were with a party of cow-hunters, killed a Mexican, and chased the sons, who escaped, being well mounted. On the next day they captured and stripped Oscar Shane near Adams' ranch, and then shot him, leaving him for dead.

The same day a party of the settlers, led by Burchfield, had a fight with a strong force of Indians on Turkey Creek, the result of which has not been received.

When troops are sent after these marauding savages, the latter can avoid them with the greatest ease, for their knowledge of the country is perfect, and the hills and thickets furnish ample concealment.

The Federal troops, officers and men, are doing all that they can to protect the frontier. But the system is wrong. To remain on the defensive when dealing with savages invites attack, for, in any given raid, the chances are ten or twenty to one that the Indians will escape with their plunder, and avoid all chastisement.

The only successful method is the one adopted by General Sheridan in Montana. Assume the offensive constantly. Carry war into the heart of the Indian country, and attack the villages to extermination. The harassed frontier will have peace.

A Fenian Raid.

From the Toronto Globe, April 6.

The British Minister at Washington has intimated to our government that the American Executive have received warning of a projected Fenian raid all along the frontier from Port Huron to St. Albans. The American troops have been put on the alert to stop this threatened invasion. We are, of course, obliged to our neighbors for the warning, but are not afraid of a raid on the 15th of April, the day named for the movement. The season is a late one, and there will be mud in the West and snow in the East on that day. If it were June, instead of April, we might have more faith. O'Neill will make feints during the season to occupy our minds while we are engaged with Riel, but we have no faith that either he or his followers will make a serious attempt on the old settlements. It would cost [illegible] and holds out no prospect of success.

THE ARMY BILL.

General Logan's Speech in Reply to General Sherman's Letter.

Mr. LOGAN. Mr. Speaker, I am very sorry to be called upon, as I feel myself to be to-day, to reply to some of the remarks made in this most extraordinary and remarkable letter. What I will say will not be in derogation of any person, but it will be in support of the facts which I adduced before this House, which I am amply able to prove to be correct, and I will prove it from the records of the country.

Who the gentlemen were who invited this letter or speech, or whatever it may be called, I have no idea. I have had it read that it may go upon the records of the country, and live as long as those records may live. What it may prove now or may prove hereafter will be for those who may read it to decide, when my explanation shall have been made to the House.

It is said here that they are members of Congress. I had hoped at least that members of Congress were capable of making their own arguments in opposition to any bill that they might oppose without inviting the General of the Army to make speeches for them. If it is not the case, however, all I have to say is that they had better return to their constituents, and invite him to take their places. It was said in the newspapers that first published this letter that Senator Wilson invited this letter. I asked him yesterday if that was true, and he denies that he asked for any such letter. It was in the newspapers that Senator Wilson had written to General Sherman thanking him for this letter. Senator Wilson says that is not true.

Now, the most remarkable features in this remarkable letter are, first, that it should have been written at all, and, second, that such language should be found in it, emanating from the high position occupied by the General of the Army of the United States. I have naught to say against the reputation of General Sherman. He is a gallant officer and a gallant soldier. I have never attempted to detract from him in the slightest degree. I would not, to-day, tarnish the reputation of that man, or any man who served his country gallantly, if I had the power to do it. I have never done so, nor do I desire to do so at any time. But self-respect demands of me, when I am assailed, and when the lower branch of Congress is assailed through me, when I am charged with falsehood in my statements, and with having used figures that were utterly untrue, it is my duty as a Representative of the American people, or a portion of them, to show to the House of Representatives, which nobly stood by me in what I said in reference to the bill reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, that they were justified in what they did, as well as that I may be justified before my constituents in what I said.

The Committee on Military Affairs is composed of ten men, all soldiers. We do not claim that we are great soldiers, or have been in high position or high rank or station, yet we were soldiers, whether small or great makes no difference; and if there was anything that could possibly enter the bosom of one of those ten men in preparing that bill that would induce them to strike cruelly at any soldier, as is stated in that letter, I cannot conceive what it is. No, sir; no such feeling could penetrate the heart or mind of any one of them. They have all served the country. They all have sympathy with the soldier. They have all a feeling for the soldiers that live and the soldiers that have died; and they have sympathy, too, for more than one or two or three; but they stand to-day before this country and before the House as the defenders of the living soldier that is now in the army and of the dead soldier that sleeps the last sleep that knows no waking. They stand, and have stood here, and will stand, as men who have not the fear that strikes them down to such a degree that they shall fail at any time to utter remonstrances against that which is wrong against the country, either in civilian or soldier, or shall fail to defend that which is right that is performed by either civilian or soldier.

Now to the statement of this letter of General Sherman. His first proposition is that my statement in reference to the staff of the army of the United States, in comparison with the staffs of foreign armies, "is so wide of the truth that it does not admit of argument." That is the language which General Sherman sees fit to use. Let us see whether it is wide of the truth or not. I do not say that General Sherman, being General of the Army, ought to read more, but I do say this, that I, at least, have read concerning the organizations of the armies of different countries and I can refer to the books to prove my statements, and will do so. I stated that our staff numbered in all six hundred and sixty-three officers, the most of them of high rank. This statement is sustained by the report of the Secretary of War and the Army Register, and I refer you to them; and if the House will give me their attention, in order that they may be justified in what they did, and that I may be sustained in what I said, I will commence back with the commission that was sent by the Government of the United States to Europe, of which commission were George B. McClellan and Mr. Mordecai. Their duty was to ascertain the organization of the European armies—how they are managed, drilled, framed, and everything pertaining to their duties.

I have here the report made by this commission, published by the Senate in 1859 and 1860. Now what is the report in regard to the Russian army?

"In this great military empire the Emperor is not only, as chief of the State, the fountain of military honor and authority, but he exercises the active functions of Commander-in-Chief of the army, much of his time and personal attention are given to the details of its administration and discipline, and on the occasions of reviews and field exercises he often takes command of the troops in person and directs the manœuvres."

The report then goes on and gives the organization of the army. First the War Department.

"The department of the Minister of War includes:
1. The Bureau of the Minister.
2. The General Staff and Topographical Bureau.
3. The Bureau of Inspections.
4. The Bureau of Artillery.
5. The Engineer Bureau.
6. The Bureau of Clothing and Equipments.
7. The Bureau of Subsistence.
8. The Medical Bureau.
9. The Judge Advocate's Bureau.
10. The Bureau of Military Colonies.

"The Bureau of the Minister has charge of the general correspondence, the commissions, the registry of officers, the archives, military, scholarships, etc. No general register of officers is kept, because, owing to the great force of the army, the immense territory over which it is dispersed, and the peculiar system of promotion, no register would be sufficiently correct for use at the time of publication. The whole number of officers in actual service is about twenty thousand.

"The Bureau of the General Staff, at the head of which is an officer styled Quartermaster General, is divided into two principal sections, one of which is charged with what relates to the distribution and movements of troops; the other is the topographical section. The General Staff Corps is formed by selection of officers who have served not less than two years with their regiments in the active army and are not above the grade of Captain."

"The Topographical Corps consists of more than one hundred officers, including several Generals, and four hundred men formed into companies of topographers, who are engaged in the general survey of the empire, or attached to army corps."

"The Bureau of Inspections, directed by a General, is charged with the musters and returns of troops and the recruiting."

The report goes on in reference to the different bureaus; but I will not read it all. The report also states that "altogether the infantry force of the active army before the late war was about five hundred battalions, or five hundred thousand men." That is what I stated, that the Russian army consisted of five hundred thousand men and twenty thousand officers. My statement was then correct, that our army has more officers in proportion than the army of Russia. Their officers are equal to one to twenty-five men; in our army there is one officer to ten men.

Now, in reference to the staff, I will show you the comparison between our army and foreign armies. The Russian army had a staff, in 1860, embracing three hundred and sixty officers all told (I speak of the staff and not those detailed on duty under them or in their bureaus); ours embraces over six hundred and thirty. Yet General Sherman says that it is not true. Let me call his attention to a book which, perhaps, he has not read lately. I refer to the *Spectateur Militaire*, published in France, and giving in detail the organization of all the armies of Europe, and the staff organizations of those armies. It was published in 1869, and is considered the best authority we can get on the subject. I call attention to that, which will show whether I have made a misstatement on that point. It would be well for it to be read by many officers who think that they have all the knowledge and wisdom of the country. It gives a list of the staff of the Russian army in 1869, and makes the total of the staff 360 officers, including Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, and all others. Yet General Sherman says that my statement is untrue.

Let me go further. I said that the staff of the Prussian army embraces only one hundred officers. When I spoke of the staff I meant the staff proper, according to the organization of the army. When I speak of the staff of the United States Army I mean the staff proper. I did not mean to include everybody who may be employed in connection with the staff. Why, sir, our Quartermaster's Department a year ago embraced more than fourteen thousand employes; but I do not consider all those as making a part of the staff. I spoke of the staff proper. The commissioned officers who are denominated staff officers are those to whom I intended to refer.

Mr. SLOCUM. I would like to ask the gentleman one question, if he will permit me to do so.

Mr. LOGAN. I will.

Mr. SLOCUM. Do the staff officers of the European army include all the engineer officers, ordnance officers, quartermasters, and commissaries? Do the 360 staff officers in the Russian army include engineers, ordnance officers, quartermasters, and commissaries?

Mr. LOGAN. I will explain the matter fully to the gentleman, if he will allow me. I am only sorry that one of my colleagues on the committee did not examine this whole matter to the same extent as myself.

In reply to the gentleman from New York (Mr. Slocum). I will say that the armies of Europe are somewhat differently organized, and portions of the departments that the gentleman names are not considered a part of the staff.

Mr. SLOCUM. That is exactly the point.

Mr. LOGAN. I spoke of the staffs of the respective armies. I spoke of the staffs of those armies to-day. I will explain to the gentleman exactly how the matter stands, before I get through, if he will allow me. I was about to refer to the Prussian army and its organization in 1855 and 1860. What was it?

"The duties of the staff relate to the quartering and sheltering of the troops in peace and war; the orders and arrangements for movements, marches, and manœuvres, under all circumstances; the service of advanced and rear guards; direction of passage of rivers, &c; reconnoissance of the ground and of the enemy; surveys and knowledge of the geography and topography of the country and field of operations, means of communication," &c.

That is the language of the report of Major Mordecai. Then it enumerates the staff officers. This is the report of the military commission, published in 1860:

"One Lieutenant General, chief of the general staff; 1 Major General, 8 Colonels, 4 Lieutenant Colonels, 28 Majors, 18 Captains—66 officers."

According to the *Spectateur Militaire* the staff is increased to 100 officers, and the army numbers about 500,000 men on a war footing.

The entire number of officers in that staff in 1855, according to the organization of the Prussian army, was sixty-three. Those officers are distributed as follows:

"They are distributed into the great general staff of the army, and the staffs of army corps and divisions. The great (central) general staff consisted of the Major General, who was also director of the trigonometrical section; one Colonel; two Lieutenant Colonels; six Majors; and seven Captains, besides several regimental officers detailed for staff duty.

"The staff of an army corps or military (geographical) district is charged with all the correspondence [illegible] until the [illegible] can be taken to [illegible]

Mr. SLOCUM. Does the gentleman wish the House to understand that what is considered a staff officer in our army is considered a staff officer in the European armies?

Mr. LOGAN. I will say to the gentleman that when a member of the House is making a personal explanation, explaining his own position or action, it is not very usual for him to be interrupted; but if the gentleman desires to enter into a discussion of this matter we will commence it right here.

Mr. SLOCUM. I do not desire to enter into any discussion; but I want this House to understand, I want the country to understand, that what we call a staff officer is not called a staff officer in the European armies. We may have in our army six hundred men doing a certain kind of duty, and we call them staff officers. There may be in a European army five times as many men doing similar duty, and they are not called staff officers. I say it is unfair to the army, unfair to the House, to attempt to make any one believe that we in our army are employing more men to perform a particular class of service than are employed to perform the same service in the European armies, because it is not true.

Mr. LOGAN. If the gentleman will not get excited I will explain the exact position of this question. I do not want the gentleman to say that I am trying to deceive the House.

Mr. SLOCUM. I do not think the gentleman is trying to deceive the House; but I do think that members are likely to be led astray when they are told that a country supporting an army of half a million men has but one-half the number of staff officers that we have. That kind of talk is calculated to lead people astray.

Mr. LOGAN. I will talk for myself, and the gentleman can talk for himself. Now, sir, I expected that probably when I was attacked by saying I had stated what was not true some one would attempt to cover up this attack on me. I did not doubt but it would be attempted; but I will show the gentleman, if he will keep quiet, that what I stated is true to the letter, and more than what I have stated is true. I will show the number of officers and the number of men we are using for performing the same duties they are performing there. I will show that if the gentleman will be quiet.

I say, sir, according to Major Mordecai's report, the staff of the Prussian army was composed of but sixty-three officers in 1856. Then I show, according to the last French report, that of 1869, when the Prussian army was enlarged, when the staff took in more than it did before, when it took in part of the officers the gentleman from New York has referred to, when those officers were included as a part of the staff—the staff of the Prussian army in 1869 having a staff corps performing all the duties of commissaries and quartermasters, and all the duties which have been mentioned—the staff corps of the Prussian army amounted in 1869 to one hundred officers. There is the report, and the gentleman can read it for himself. The staff proper really amounted to about one hundred officers, but the attachés to that staff, which are mere details for duties, may at times greatly enlarge it. The staff proper of the Austrian army in 1869 amounted to one hundred and sixty-five officers; that is, according to the report I have referred to, made in 1869. There is the report, and every man can read it for himself. The staff of the army of Italy in 1869, that army having been changed, amounted to one hundred and sixty-five officers. I am speaking of the officers of the staff corps.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I stated the other day that the staff of the army of France amounted to five hundred and eighty officers, and General Sherman does not know where I got my figures. I am not responsible for his want of information. I got them out of this book published in Paris. "Five hundred and eighty total." Total of what? Of the staff corps of the French army. That is the number I gave in the debate the other day. Here it is, in this book, published in Paris, which gives the list of the staff corps of the French army in 1869. There, sir, I show to General Sherman where I got my information. I obtain my figures from the report made by a commission sent out by the United States. That report was made in 1860 and published by order of Congress. I obtained my information from the *Spectateur Militaire*, published in Paris, of the different armies of Europe, giving a complete list of their several staff corps in 1869. There is where I got my information. If I am wrongly informed all I have to say is that I read the only books I could find, and when I had referred to these official documents I want to know why I should be charged with stating what was not true.

Let me go a little further. The gentleman from New York calls my attention to the fact that this part of the army in the French service, and in other services, is different from ours. That is true. Let me explain it. I have explained it before. It was a part of my argument, and the gentleman knows it. I then stated that in the French army the Commissary Department was made up of civilians. It so appears in my speech. I so state now. The gentleman calls them a part of the staff. They are not. It is not a part of the staff of the army of France. It is not so recognized. Five hundred and eighty is the number given in this French report of the staff corps of the French army. It is to be supposed they know about the staff of their own army. And it was one of the grounds of my argument the other day that instead of having graduates of West Point and Generals of the army for Commissaries and Quartermasters we ought to do as they do in the French army, have civilians employed for the discharge of those duties.

Another thing: the Engineer Corps in the French army is different from ours. I speak only as I have stated of the staff. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the fact, that in 1868 we had in the employ of the Quartermaster's Department a force of 10,494 hired civilians, at a cost of $442,892.64 per month; and 4,178 detailed soldiers, at a cost of $14,672 per month for extra duty pay, making an army of 14,672 men—a force as large as our whole army before the war. The Adjutant General commanded all the recruiting offices and all the unassigned recruits—often a force of many thousand enlisted men. The Chief of Ordnance had under his command 1,343 civilian employes, and 1,101 enlisted ordnance soldiers. The force under the Chief of Engineers numbered 2,282 civilians and 752 engineer soldiers. The Surgeon General employs 400 civilians and 1,042 enlisted men, and a large number of both classes were employed by the other staff departments.

That is the real result of having so many different staff corps in our army, if you count men—the civilians, the clerks, &c.—in this department. But they are no part of the staff. Hence, I speak of the officers of the staff, and so I did in reference to these other armies. I do not count the civilians that are employed. Neither do they, in their armies, count those men that are thus employed on other than staff duty. Now, if I stated that the thing is so and so, and the record bears me out, I want to know why General Sherman should charge me with endeavoring to deceive the House and the country in this matter. But suppose the staff of the army in Europe was larger than ours, would that justify us in having a larger staff than is necessary? Not at all.

I come now to another point, and I hope the House will indulge me for a short time longer. General Sherman speaks of the number of Generals in Europe, and gives statements to show that England has more Generals than we have. I will say to General Sherman, in answer to this remarkable attack upon me, that I have a report here showing the state of the armies and navies of England in 1870, about as late a report as can be got; and I call his attention and the attention of the country to that report. General Sherman says in his letter:

"We have 1 General, 1 Lieutenant General, 5 Major Generals, and 8 Brigadiers. If you will send to the Congress Library for Hart's Army List for 1869, you will find in the English army, estimated at 130,000 men, the names of 4 Field Marshals, 80 Generals, 149 Lieutenant Generals, 416 Major Generals, and 791 Colonels."

Now, of the 130,000 men there would be, say 1,000 men to a regiment, or in all 130 regiments. With 416 Major Generals, they have three times as many as there are regiments. But if there are 200 regiments, then there are twice as many Major Generals as there are regiments, according to this statement. And besides, there 149 Lieutenant Generals, 80 Generals, and 791 Colonels, for 130,000 men, forming 130 regiments, according to the usual standard of the number of men to a regiment. Now, let me call the attention of the country to that. General Sherman says that he does not want the country to be mistaken as to the staff; nor do I either want the country to be mistaken. I will explain how this is. The facts stated by the General may be correct as to the Generals of the English army. He got them out of Hart's Army List, which I have before me and have examined; and I have got more than that. I have got the returns of 1870, and will state what they show. Let it be borne in mind that a Colonel in England is a General nine times out of ten. The man who commands a regiment is, for the most part, called a General. A man may be a General merely as a matter of title. But I will read the figures, and show exactly how it is.

In England there are 4 Field Marshals, 70 Generals, 115 Lieutenant Generals, and 194 Major Generals—total, 383. My figures differ from those of General Sherman. But his only make the matter worse for his own position. Of these 383 officers, only 230 are available, and nearly all are Colonels of regiments. For example, the Commander-in-Chief, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, is one of the four Field Marshals, and is also Colonel of four different regiments. So he is counted five times. The English army, as General Sherman well knows, has no staff organization. Their staffs are made up by detail. The military authorities detail an officer to any service they choose and attach him to any service they please. But there is no such thing as staff organizations. The Duke of Cambridge, as I have said, is one of the four Field Marshals, and is also Colonel of four different regiments, namely, the regiment of Grenadier Guards, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Engineers, and the Sixtieth Rifles. The other three Field Marshals are also Colonels of regiments. Of the 70 Generals, 68 are Colonels of regiments; of the 115 Lieutenant Generals, 107 are Colonels of regiments, and of the 194 Major Generals, nearly all belong to or are attached to some regiment.

If you take the English Army and Navy List for the year 1869 and 1870, you find the actual total establishment of the British army is 125,528 men, composed of 6,234 officers, 277 regimental surgeons, 9,631 non-commissioned officers, 2,974 musicians, 106,412 rank and file; total, 125,528. This organization is divided into twenty-one mounted regiments, composed of dragoons, hussars, lancers, etc., numbering in all 11,580 men; the horse artillery, numbering in all 2,447 men; the foot artillery, numbering in all 16,831 men; the engineers, numbering in all 4,633 men; the military train, numbering in all 1,798 men; miscellaneous corps, numbering in all 8,316 men; and the infantry, consisting of 3 *elite* regiments, 109 foot regiments, a rifle brigade of 2 regiments, and a colonial corps of 5 rifle regiments, numbering in all 79,973 men;—total, 125,528.

The Engineer Corps in England, as is well known, is not a staff department. It is a *corps d'armee*; it is a command. Those men do not belong to the staff at all.

But General Sherman says that there are so many Generals in the British army. I have nothing to say about the number of Generals there are in their army. I have only this to say, that according to General Sherman, they have more Major Generals in England than they have regiments, and nearly as many Lieutenant Generals as they have regiments. Now, does anybody want such an organization as that here? And what does it prove? That I was mistaken? No such thing.

But let me go a little further in this matter. General Sherman says that reducing the rank of officers is against humanity; in other words, that we in this Congress are not human beings; that we are below that in the scale. Why, sir, Colonel John E. Smith, up here [illegible] the War Department, was a Major General during the war, and served under me, and commanded a division; he is now a Colonel; he was reduced in rank. General J. H. Wilson, who captured Jeff. Davis, was a Major General during the war, and he has been reduced to Lieutenant Colonel. General Hazen, who served during the war as a Major General, and commanded a division in my corps—I met him the other day, and he is reduced to a Colonel. There are men who served as Generals during the war who are Majors in the army to-day. They have been reduced. If it was not inhuman to reduce the rank of these men, why is it inhuman to reduce others?

Mr. SLOCUM. The gentleman means reduced from volunteer rank to lower rank in the Regular Army? That is what you mean, of course.

Mr. LOGAN. Volunteer rank in the army of the United States during the war was the only rank that any of us had, with few exceptions.

Mr. SLOCUM. Can you tell me of a single instance in the history of the country where an officer's rank in the Regular Army was ever reduced except for crime?

Mr. LOGAN. If the gentleman wants to rise to a personal explanation himself he has a right to do so. I do not understand the distinction he makes. The gentleman was a Major General during the war, with his commission from the President, and by the laws of the United States was put on the same footing as Major Generals in the Regular Army. They did not rank him unless their commissions were older than his. You were on the same footing as they were, were you not?

Mr. SLOCUM. That is true.

Mr. LOGAN. Very well, then; I want no discussion. I am making my own statement, and if the gentleman wants to reply to me he can do it. I am making a statement that is true. The men I have referred to were Major Generals during the war, and they are now reduced in rank and are in the army—of course, from choice.

I have said all I desire to say upon that subject; but I want to call the attention of the House a little further to this remarkable personal attack, which is made upon me for some purpose or other, I do not know what. General Sherman says that not to allow retired officers to be placed on duty, Senator Carpenter says, is an inhuman act. Let me state here that I introduced the bill in relation to retired officers not being assigned to duty into the last Congress at the instance of General John A. Rawlins, who is dead and gone; and a more gallant man, in my judgment, did not exist in this country, and a man to whom this government is as much indebted as any man now living.

More, sir. When that bill was introduced it passed this House and went to the Senate, and a few days ago it passed the Senate and became a law. And I state here to-day that Senator Wilson was urged to pass that bill; General Sherman was in favor of the passage of the bill; so was the Secretary of War, and so was a higher official than either of them. And yet General Sherman now intimates that that was wrong; a bill the passage of which he himself desired.

I will make another statement here. When the Army bill was introduced by me and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, I took a printed copy of it to the Secretary of War, General Belknap. I said to him, "General, I want you and General Sherman and myself to sit down together and agree upon this bill; if this bill does not suit you, then tell me what does." He sent for General Sherman, and we all went into the back room—General Belknap, General Sherman, and myself. General Belknap then read the bill over, section by section. And I state on my honor as a man that General Sherman made but two objections to that bill, and General Belknap made but one. The Secretary of War drew up a provision to obviate his objection, and gave it to me to offer as an amendment to the bill. General Sherman's objection to the bill were, first, that it mustered out general officers; the other objection I will not state. If he had other objections he did not urge them to me. Why he did not then do it I do not know. If he merely desired me to have it pass through the House of Representatives, and then to prohibit its passage in the Senate, he would make this personal assault on me, and has found any pleasure in it, let him enjoy it. If any gentleman doubts my statement let him go to the Secretary of War and ask him for the facts. General Sherman says there is no economy in this bill; that nothing is saved. This is an absurd statement. The bill musters out at least 500 officers, whose pay would amount to but little less than $1,400,000, and in commutation saves a large amount. My estimate before is not far off the mark.

I want now to call the attention of the House to the report of the Secretary of War. In that report is a statement by General Sherman in reference to the reduction of the army. He says:

"It also seems unjust to permit the whole blow of reduction to fall upon the infantry arm of service alone. The cavalry and artillery should share in the consequences; and I therefore recommend, after Congress has enacted the necessary laws, that the President assemble a board of disinterested general officers, to whom shall be committed the sole matter of reduction and reorganization, with authority to transfer unattached infantry officers to vacancies that exist or may be created in the regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry alike, after which to recommend for actual disbandment the officers found in excess of the new organization. In spite of whatever may be done there will be cases of hardship and seeming injustice."

He suggests the very proposition that is in the first section of the military bill, which he denominates "Mr. Logan's Military Bill." Of course General Sherman did not want any of these officers mustered out. But he recommended the manner in which it should be done; and if done, the bill in that respect conforms to his suggestion, and yet he calls this House of Representatives a monstrosity for adopting it.

Now, let me go a little further. In his report he says, speaking of the report of General Garfield:

"I find a printed report on army organization was made on the 26th of February, 1869, by Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to the House of Representatives, based on the testimony of the several officers therein, and contains much matter that is worthy of the most serious consideration."

Now, if any person will take the pains to read that report, what will he find? He will find that General Sherman calls the attention of Congress to the report made by General Garfield in which it was shown that the staff was too large. What else? He recommends that the Quartermaster, the Commissary, and the Pay Departments be combined. This is the recommendation of General Garfield's report. What else does he recommend? He recommends that the officers of the army shall receive fixed salaries instead of having their pay made up in great part of commutations of various sorts. What else does that report recommend? It recommends that brevets shall be abolished. These are the recommendations of the report of General Garfield to which General Sherman called the attention of Congress. The bill which I reported and which was passed by this House was substantially based upon that report, which is endorsed by General Sherman. The bill embraces some features which are not in the report; but the changes to which I have referred, and which were leading features of the bill, are recommended in General Garfield's report, and were endorsed by General Sherman. Yet he attacks me personally because I reported and advocated before this House a bill framed upon the best data which could be found in this country; the data are not obtained from mere hearsay. General Garfield's report is based upon the sworn statements of General Schofield, General McDowell, General Schriver, and a number of other officers of the army, whose testimony constitutes a part of the report made to this House a year ago.

On that report, indorsed by General Sherman, the bill in its leading features is based; and yet because the Military Committee of this House, doing the best it could under the circumstances, has reported a bill of this kind, they must, for some reason which I do not understand, be attacked by this high official.

Why this attack should be directed at me alone, I do not understand. General Sherman gives great credit to himself. I am willing he shall have it. So far as I am concerned, I claim none. I do not ask any. He says the President told him his salary ought not to be reduced. Very well; suppose he did. My own opinion is different; the opinion of the House is different. That seems to be the tender point.

General Sherman says that if his pay be reduced, he cannot give receptions. I do not care whether he can or not. It makes no difference to me. Sir, I remember a grand reception which was once given to him. I remember that on the 23d of May, 1865, I marched around this Capitol and down Pennsylvania avenue at the head of many thousand veteran soldiers, constituting the Army of the Tennessee. General Sherman was marching in advance. He then commanded General Slocum's army, the Army of Georgia, and my army, the Army of the Tennessee. He was greeted with cheers by men and women, by white and black. Bouquets were strewn everywhere. Every heart leaped with joy; and if the dead could have spoken, they would have shouted hallelujahs to his name.

Nearly all of those soldiers who followed me down Pennsylvania avenue were volunteer soldiers. They had been engaged in more than a hundred battles. They constituted the old Army of the Tennessee, which was first commanded by Grant, and which I commanded last. They never knew defeat. They are forgotten to-day. Their memories live but a short time. Fifty years hence history will hardly know that these men were engaged in the war. A few regular officers will claim all the credit, and will get it all. I am willing they shall have it. I want none myself; I claim none. But while this officer, this General of the Regular Army, is attacking us, there are in this House a great many men who were volunteer soldiers; perhaps not so great as he, but equally as patriotic. They were mustered out of the service, and ask no evergreen bounty for past services. They are content to obey the laws and do their duty.

There sits a man (Mr. Paine) who, with one leg gone, slept upon the field, hearing during the dark, dismal night no sound save the groans of the wounded and the dying. He votes for this bill, and for that reason he is an "inhuman" man. Another gentleman, (Mr. Stoughton,) a member of our committee who concurred in reporting this bill, slept upon the battle-field in the same way, and now goes round this House on a wooden leg. I could name twenty men on this floor who bear the marks and scars of rebel lead. They are to be forgotten. Let it be so; I have nothing to say; but I have a word to say in behalf of the tax-payers, in behalf of the soldier, and the soldier's widow. In their name, in the name of those brave Union men who sleep beneath the sod of the South; in the name of their widows and children, in the name of the one-legged and one-armed soldiers, I protest against the use of such power in the hands of these few men to defeat a great measure of public reform like this Army bill.

I protest against this thing of dictating legislation to the country because a man is in a high place. I protest against an attempt to stifle legislation. I protest against the iron bands of power being woven like a network around the minds of independent legislators of this nation. The people demand that the legislative branch of the government shall be free, shall be untrammelled, shall be independent, and shall be unfettered, so far as military dictation is concerned; and I say to the men who hold high positions in this country, that they are not the law-makers, but the law-obeyers, and that they shall not dictate the amount of taxation to be paid for their benefit or the benefit of anybody else. And, sir, whenever legislation is so stifled and so crippled that a man who has independence enough to stand up here in defence of economy and efficiency in the public service, is attacked by high officials through the columns of the newspapers, for the performance of his duty as a representative of the people, and legislation thwarted thereby, then farewell to the liberties of this glorious Republic.

When General Sherman parades, as if for our imitation, the British army, with 400 Generals, if we should adopt the suggestion and have 400 Generals, as in the British army, to 100,000 men, then, Mr. Speaker, we should give the death-knell to our free institutions. With such a military establishment the oriental world to-day has been blighted and accursed. It bears upon the people the heavy burden of a titled nobility. I demand that the people of this country shall not receive any such stain. I demand that this country shall not be put in the same position they are in Europe. If a man in Europe gets to be a General he must be a Duke, and if he gets to be a Colonel he must be a Marquis; and while the people pay two shillings a day for hard labor the Duke of Marshal must get £30,000 for doing nothing. Such is the rule and such is the condition of things in Europe. I wish to know whether this attack on me means that this country shall be subverted into the hands of powerful military men who are to become aristocrats as they are in Europe? I wish to know whether titles are to be established here? I wish to know whether a body of nobility is to grow up here?

I know the people are honest, as we have been told in that letter. Yes, sir, the people are honest, the people are brave, and the people are true. He would not have been General if it had not been for the people. It was the boy who carried the musket who made him what he is. The boys who carried muskets so gallantly during the late war made all these men who now hold themselves so high. They are the boys who made Generals and Presidents, and I say, for one, I shall stand up here as the defender of these boys and these men; of their widows and their orphans; and for the liberties of all the people in this country, against all Generals, or Marshals, or Governors, or Princes, or potentates, regardless of whatever aristocracy may be attempted to be set up in this land. While I live I will stand as their defender. Living or dying, I shall defend the liberties of this people, making war against dictation and against aristocracy, and in favor of republicanism.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Relation of the Carrying to the Producing Interest of the Country—Call for a Convention.

From the Prairie Farmer.

TO THE FARMERS OF THE NORTHWEST: Will you permit a working farmer, whose entire interest is identified with yours, to address to you a word of warning?

A crisis in our affairs is approaching, and danger threatens.

You are aware that the price of many of our leading staples is so low that they cannot be transported to the markets of Europe, or even to our own sea-board, and leave a margin for profits, by reason of the excessive rates of transportation.

During the war, but little attention was given to the great increase in the price of freights, as the price of produce was proportionally high; but we look in vain for any abatement now that we are obliged to accept less than half the former prices for much that we raise.

We look in vain for any diminution in the carrying rates to correspond with the rapidly declining prices of the means of living, and of materials for constructing boats, cars, engines, and track; but, on the other hand, we see a total ignoring of that rule of reciprocity between the carrying and producing interests which prevails in every other department of trade and commerce.

Does it not behoove us, then, to inquire earnestly how long we can stand this descending scale, on the one hand, and the ascending, on the other, and which party must inevitably and speedily go to the wall?

I by no means counsel *hostility* to the carrying interest—it is one of the producer's best friends; but, like the fire that cooks our food and warms our dwelling, it may also become the hardest of masters. The fire-fiend laughs as he escapes from our control, and in an hour licks up and sweeps away the accumulations of years of toil.

Many of us are not aware of the gigantic proportions the carrying interest is assuming. Less than forty years since the first railway fire was kindled on this continent, but which now, like a mighty conflagration, is crackling and roaring over every prairie and through every mountain gorge. The first year produced fifteen miles; the last, 5,000.

On the same mammoth scale goes on the work of organization and direction. By the use of almost unlimited means it enlists in its service the finest talents of the land as officers, attorneys, agents and lobbyists, gives free passes and splendid entertainments to the representatives of the people, and even transports whole legislatures into exceeding high mountains, showing them the kingdoms of the world with lavish promises of reward for fealty and support; witness its land grants and franchises secured from the powers that be, on so similar interest ever acquired in the Old World.

In Europe every corporation returns its franchises to the crown within a specified time, while here their titles are more secure than the farmers' warranty deeds.

Do you say that you are out of debt and can stop producing when it does not pay?

I tell you, my friends, that the carrying interest, with its present momentum unchecked, will soon acquire the power to tax your unencumbered possessions into leaseholds, and you and me into tenants at will.

I fancy I hear the response—These things are so, but what can we do?

Rather, my friends, what can we not do! What power can withstand the combined and concentrated force of the producing interest of this republic? But what avails our strength if, like Polyphemus in the fable, we are unable to use it for want of eyesight? Or a mighty army without discipline, every man fighting on his own hook? or, what is still worse, reposing in fancied security while the Delilahs of the enemy have shorn away the last lock of strength? In this respect we constitute a solitary exception, every other interest having long since prepared itself by union and organization.

As a measure calculated to bring all interested, as it were, within speaking distance, and as a stepping stone to an efficient organization, I propose that the farmers of the great Northwest concentrate their efforts, power, and means as the great transportation companies have done theirs, and accomplish something, instead of frittering away their efforts in doing nothing.

And, to this end, I suggest a convention of those opposed to the present tendency to monopoly and extortionate charges by our transportation companies, to meet at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 20th [illegible], for the purpose of discussion [illegible], the appointment of a committee to raise funds to be expended in the employment of the highest order of legal talent to put in form of report and argument an exposition of the wrongs, interests, and injuries (with the remedies) of the producing masses of the Northwest, and lay it before the authorities of each State, and of the general Government. Congress is now in session, and the Constitutional Convention of this State will then again be convened. Farmers, now is the time for action. HENRY C. WHEELER.

DOWNER'S GROVE, DuPage County, Ill.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Two Murderers at Hillsborough, N. C.—Complete Confession by One of the Convicts—Fearful Scene on the Gallows.

At Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st inst., two negroes, named Tom Young and Bob Gunn, were hanged for the murder, on Christmas night last, of Martin T. Blalock, a white man. A few days ago Young made a complete confession. He said that they planned the murder on Christmas morning, and went to Blalock's room that night, and continued:

"Blalock opened the door for us, and was under the influence of liquor, and after he had let us in he lay down on his bed in the back room. I then made the attack, and when I struck the first blow with the cogwheel the only words he said were: 'Oh, Lord! John, lift me up!' I don't know who he meant when he addressed 'John.' I then struck him several times with the cogwheel, and in his death struggle he fell from the bed to the floor, and I beat his brains out. We then cut his throat with the pocket-knife, and stuffed the pillow case in his mouth. In the meantime Gunn put the rope around his neck and fastened it tightly. I did most of the bloody work. Gunn did the holding, while I dealt the blows and used the knife. There was a lamp burning until after we killed Blalock. We searched his pockets, but found no money. We then went into the liquor room, and found the tin box with the cash, papers, etc. I took the box, and Gunn a decanter of whiskey. I put out the lamp, and, after locking the door, we went out through the window of the back room, and closed it after us. It took us about thirty minutes to kill Blalock."

Though it was publicly known that the execution would take place in the jail, hidden from view, yet a large crowd assembled to witness it. At 1 p. m. the jail door was besieged by the mass, eager to gain admission, but this the Sheriff sternly refused, and the mob became still more persistent. The windows, both in front and rear of the jail, were also thronged, and most violent tussles for eligible places to obtain a look through the bars ensued. Those whose professional business required their presence in the jail were excluded by the mob, which kept up a deafening roaring and yelling and hooting that were disgraceful.

About half-past 1 o'clock p. m. the condemned were conducted from their dungeon with ropes and black caps attached to their necks. Young walked firmly down the flight of steps, but Gunn, who was exceedingly feeble, had to be assisted by two negro attendants. They both ascended the scaffold and took seats in chairs, when a very fervent prayer was made by a clergyman, both the condemned men joining with him. This being ended, a series of cross-examinations was commenced by parties around the trap-door.

Young, whose eyes were half closed, seemed to be engaged in prayer, and, judging from his evasive replies he made to questions propounded, his mind was evidently wandering. As the fatal hour neared, both the wretched men began a wild, incoherent, half-song, half-prayer, peculiar to negroes, and they steadily kept this up to the latest moment, refusing to be interrupted by the father of the murdered man, who desired to ask them some questions.

At 2 p. m., the Sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned wretches and the din and tumult of the mob without. The ceremony concluded, the ropes were attached to the rings in the ceiling above, the legs of both were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the foreheads, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past 2 the drop fell, and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Neither of the nooses were properly adjusted, and the hangman's knots, when the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both.

Young fell only about a foot, and as he swung to and fro his limbs were convulsively drawn up and his struggles were fearful. Gunn fell nearly two feet, and, in consequence of his enfeebled condition, his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks, his struggles ceased and his soul was in the presence of his Maker. Young continued to jerk convulsively for a number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretched were horrible, which might have been averted had a proper scaffold been erected and an experienced man employed who knew how to do his work. After hanging nearly forty minutes, the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for them.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The Nine Supervisors Still Bent on Investigation.

More About the Court House Sub-Basement Contract.

Deposition of Engineer Thomas—He Denies Everything.

Miscellaneous Conversation.

MORNING SESSION.

The Supervisors' Investigating Committee of Nine, met yesterday morning. There were present, Supervisors Dolton, in the chair, Tesch, Ackhoff, Sauter, Clark, Waterman, Worthington.

The special order of business was the investigation of the contract for heating the County Court House.

LETTER FROM MR. CRANE.

Another document from Mr. Crane was before the committee, yesterday. It read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Upon an examination of the records in the County Clerk's office, it appears that Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of Construction, gave to Messrs. Walworth, Twohig, & Furse, contractors, on the 1st day of January last, a certificate enabling and entitling contractors to draw from the County Treasury the last instalment of the contract price for the heating apparatus to be furnished for the Court House by said contractors under their contract. This certificate, which was duly [illegible] and paid, should, of course, only have been given by Mr. Thomas upon the completion of all the work to be done under the contract. Yet an examination of the condition of that work at the present date shows the same to be incomplete and defective, in the following among other particulars, to wit:

1. Number of feet of coil less have been used than required by the specifications, as appears from actual measurement, viz., [illegible] feet, at [illegible] per foot [illegible]
2. [illegible]
3. All ventilating registers and all hot air registers are as yet omitted in the new building [illegible]
4. The flues are not plastered, or properly arched [illegible]
5. One room is not warmed [illegible]
6. Arrangement of ventilation is as yet provided for or secured [illegible]

Total [illegible]

Attention has been before called to the sub-contract of the work of setting the boilers and the matter is therefore only alluded to here. All of which is respectfully submitted for your investigation and consideration.

DEPOSITIONS.

The following depositions were submitted by Mr. Thomas:

Frank Rice, Assistant Jailer, deposed that he kept the keys of the jail, including the keys of the doors passing into the basement; that no one could go into the basement except through said doors; that said doors were protected by heavy bars, and always kept locked; that Thomas McGrath never passed through the door into the basement with W. H. Thomas, the engineer; that twice Loeberg and Thomas passed into the basement to examine and measure the work in the basement.

James M. Colbath, salesman for Walworth, Twohig & Furse, deposed that he knew McGrath, and that McGrath did not call at the office or shop of Walworth, Twohig & Furse at the time he stated in his affidavit in relation to work on the basement of the Court House.

John Woodman, another salesman for Walworth, Twohig & Furse, gave similar testimony.

Andro Peterson deposed that he was foreman of the work of excavating and concreting the sub-basement of the old Court House, and he found a large amount of night soil to the depth of fourteen inches, which had to be removed [illegible] before it could be removed. The night soil came from the overflowing of a sewer.

Rufus Rose, architect, deposed that the night soil was removed. No plans of the work of excavating had been furnished at any time by Rose & Chapman to Thomas.

Wm. J. Twohig deposed that Thomas was never employed by Walworth, Twohig & Furse in any way or manner as superintendent, agent, or foreman of any work either in the Cook County Court House or anywhere else. That Thomas never received any moneys or valuables from said firm for any such services. Affiant further deposed that he never agreed to let the Court House work to McGrath; that he was never in his private office with McGrath when the door was locked; that he never stated to McGrath that he (McGrath) would think him (Twohig) a very mean man and a scoundrel; nor did he ever state to McGrath that Loeberg had him in a corner; nor that Loeberg would make him an extra cost of any kind; nor did he ever offer McGrath $300, or any other sum, to let him off; nor did McGrath ever say that he expected to clear $4,000, or any other sum, out of the sub-basement job.

John Furse, of the same firm, deposed to the same effect.

Charles McMillan deposed that McGrath told him that he would not take Thomas' measurement as to the excavation to be done, but that he went under the sub-basement and examined and measured the work for himself.

Cass Chapman, of the firm of Rose & Chapman, deposed similarly to Mr. Rose, to the effect that at no time were plans furnished to Thomas by that firm.

MR. THOMAS' DEPOSITION.

Mr. William H. Thomas deposed as follows: [illegible]

Subscribed, and sworn to before me this 7th day of April, A. D. 1870. WILLIAM H. THOMAS.
JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

Mr. Thomas, after reading Mr. Crane's communication, said it was all right with the exception of the item of $1,500 for galvanized iron; an order had been drawn on the Treasury for the full amount of Twohig's contract; Mr. Twohig asked witness to sign his order, that they had been keeping him back with his work, and he should get his pay; witness would not sign the order without the sanction of the Building Committee; that committee gave its sanction and witness signed the bill; Twohig was kept back in his work for a long time; witness told the Building Committee that the work was not finished, but in spite of that, the committee ordered him to be paid; witness had not gone over the pipes to measure them yet; the county had bonds from Twohig amounting to $28,000; he had been paid the full amount of his contract, which was about $28,000; his extras amounted to about $3,000; witness refused to sign the bill until the Building Committee was satisfied; the Building Committee had entire charge of the Court House and witness had to do what they told him; there was no responsibility on him in the matter; the work had not been accepted by the county, and the bonds were still good; witness had not even measured the work, and did not intend doing so until the work was completed; witness had [illegible] the Building Committee and told them the condition of the work; the reason Walworth, Twohig & Furse were not paid for their extras was because witness would not certify to their bills; the registers were not all in; the registers were worth about $1,500; there were about 1,000 feet of coil left out; that would be worth about $1,200; the galvanized iron in the flues, worth $800, was not in; arching one flue would be worth probably a couple of dollars; plastering the flues would not cost one-half of $250; it would not cost $250; the Building Committee knew all these things; witness did not let the contract, nor did he intend to pay for it; the Building Committee had let the contract; he was merely Superintendent; that committee put Mr. Twohig under $28,000 bail to have the work done by September 1, but the county prevented him from going on with his work [illegible]

Supervisor Gage said the committee should pay damages to the contractor, and not pay his money.

Mr. Thomas went on to say that the registers were to have been put in, when Mr. Baumann came out with his letter, saying the building was going to fall in seven days, and it would not be safe to put them in, because, if it fell, one of those registers might get broken, and it would be impossible to find out what particular brick broke some particular register, and it might cause endless investigation.

Supervisor Dolton asked Mr. Thomas if he thought the building would come down.

Mr. Thomas answered that if the man who wrote that inflammatory letter was kept from His Satanic Majesty until that building fell [illegible]

Supervisor Dolton said the committee wished to be treated as gentlemen. They did not want any pettifogging.

Mr. Thomas said there was one individual there who was determined to persecute him, and there were members of the committee who were ready to back him up. There was an affidavit put in against his by that man (pointing to Mr. McGrath) which was as base a falsehood as was ever uttered.

Mr. McGrath. "We shall see; we shall prove it."

Several Supervisors. "Name the members of the committee."

There was considerable confusion, and nearly every member of the committee went for Thomas, and asked him a question apiece, at the same time. Finally, Thomas was sent out to get the bill of extras.

MR. M'GRATH

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 1:30 p. m.

[illegible]

A LULL.

At this point in the proceedings there was one of [illegible]

[illegible] the periodical [illegible] about every half hour [illegible]

A MIDNIGHT R[illegible]

The Residence of Ju[illegible] lister Visited by [illegible] Throats.

His Honor Repels [illegible] dreis Most Unce[illegible] niously.

Three Men Arre[illegible]

[illegible]

THE BOARD OF POL[illegible]

The "Hose Doctor"[illegible] Monthly Report—Try[illegible] New Team.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gentlemen, if we should adopt the suggestion and base our calculation, as in the British army, to 100,000 men, then, Mr. Speaker, we should give the Generals, as in our free institutions. With such a military establishment the oriental world to-day has been blighted and accursed. It bears upon the people the heavy burden of a titled nobility. I demand that the people of this country shall not receive any such stain. I demand that this country shall not be put in the same position they are in Europe. If a man in Europe gets to be a General he must be a Duke, and if he gets to be a Colonel he must be a Marquis; and while the people get two shillings a day for hard labor the Duke or Marshal must get £30,000 for doing nothing. Such is the rule and such is the condition of things in Europe. I wish to know whether this attack on me means that this country shall be subverted into the hands of powerful military men who are to become aristocrats as they are in Europe? I wish to know whether titles are to be established here? I wish to know whether a body of nobility is to grow up here?

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We look in vain for any diminution in the carrying rates to correspond with the rapidly declining prices of the means of living, and of materials for construction of boats, cars, engines, and track; but, on the other hand, we see a total ignoring of that rule of reciprocity between the carrying and producing interests which prevails in every other department of trade and commerce.

Does it not behoove us, then, to inquire earnestly how long we can stand this descending scale, on the one hand, and the ascending, on the other, and which party must inevitably and speedily go to the wall?

I by no means counsel *hostility* to the carrying interest—it is one of the producer's best friends; but, like the fire that cooks our food and warms our dwelling, it may also become the hardest of masters. The fire-fiend laughs as he escapes from our control, and in an hour licks up and sweeps away the accumulations of years of toil.

Many of us are not aware of the gigantic proportions the carrying interest is assuming. Less than forty years since the first railroad fire was kindled on this continent, but which now, like a mighty conflagration, is crackling and roaring over every prairie and through every mountain gorge. The first year produced fifteen miles; the last, 5,000.

On the same mammoth scale goes on the work of organization and direction. By the use of almost unlimited means it enlists in its service the finest talents of the land as officers, attorneys, agents and lobbyists, gives free passes and splendid entertainments to the representatives of the people, and even transports whole legislatures into exceeding high mountains, showing them the kingdoms of the world with lavish promises of reward for fealty and support; witness its land grants and franchise secured from the powers that be, such as no similar interest ever acquired in the Old World.

In Europe every corporation returns its franchises to the crown when a specified time, while here their titles are more secure than the farmers' warranty deeds.

Do you say that you are out of debt and can stop producing when it does not pay? I tell you, my friends, that the carrying interest, with the present momentum unchecked, will soon acquire the power to tax your unincumbered possessions into leaseholds, and you and me into tenants at will.

I fancy I hear the response—These things are so; but what can we do?

Rather, my friends, what can we *not* do? What power can withstand the combined and concentrated force of the producing interest of this republic? But what avails our strength if, like Polyphemus in the fable, we are unable to use it for want of eyesight? or, like a mighty army without discipline, every man fighting on his own hook? or, what is still worse, reposing in fancied security while the Delilahs of the enemy have each night shorn away the last lock of strength? In this respect we constitute a solitary exception, every other interest having long since protected itself by union and organization.

As a measure calculated to bring all interested, as it were, within speaking distance, and as a stepping stone to an efficient organization, I propose that the farmers of the great Northwest concentrate their efforts, power, and means as the great transportation companies have done theirs, and accomplish something, instead of frittering away their efforts in doing nothing.

And to this end, I suggest a convention of [illegible] in regard to the present tendency to monopoly and extortionate charges by our transportation companies, to be held at Bloomington, Illinois, on the 20th of April [illegible], for the purpose of discussion and the appointment of a committee to raise funds to be expended in the employment of the highest order of legal talent to put in form of report and argument an exposition of the rights, wrongs, interests, and injuries (with their remedies) of the producing masses of the Northwest, and lay it before the authorities of each State, and of the general Government. Congress is now in session, and the Constitutional Convention of this State will then again be convened. Farmers, now is the time for action.

HENRY C. WHEELER.

DOWNER'S GROVE, DuPage County, Ill.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Two Murderers at Hillsborough, N. C.—Complete Confession by One of the Convicts—Fearful Scene on the Gallows.

At Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st inst., two negroes, named Tom Young and Bob Gunn, were hanged for the murder, on Christmas night last, of Martin T. Blalock, a white man. A few days ago Young made a complete confession. He said that they planned the murder on Christmas morning, and went to Blalock's room that night, and continued:

"Blalock opened the door for us, and was under the influence of liquor, and after he had let us in he lay down on his bed in the back room. I then made the attack, and when I struck the first blow with the cogwheel the only words he said were: 'Oh, Lord! John, lift me up!' I don't know who he meant when he addressed 'John.' I then struck him several times with the cogwheel, and in his death struggle he fell from the bed to the floor, and I beat his brains out. We then cut his throat with the pocket-knife, and stuffed the pillow case in his mouth. In the meantime Gunn put the rope around his neck and fastened it tightly. I did most of the bloody work. Gunn did the holding, while I dealt the blows and used the knife. There was a lamp burning until after we killed Blalock. We searched his pockets, but found no money. We then went into the liquor room, and found the tin box with the cash, papers, etc. I took the box, and Gunn a decanter of whiskey. I put out the lamp, and, after locking the door, we went out through the window of the back room, and closed it after us. It took us about thirty minutes to kill Blalock."

Though it was publicly known that the execution would take place in the jail, hidden from view, yet a large crowd assembled to witness it. At 1 p. m. the jail door was besieged by the mass, eager to gain admission, but the Sheriff sternly refused, and the mob became still more persistent. The windows, both in front and rear of the jail, were also thronged, and most violent tussles for eligible places to obtain a look through the bars ensued. Those whose professional business required their presence in the jail were excluded by the mob, which kept up a deafening roaring and yelling and hooting that were disgraceful.

About half-past 1 o'clock p. m. the condemned were conducted from their dungeon, with ropes and black caps attached to their necks. Young walked firmly down the flight of steps, but Gunn, who was exceedingly feeble, had to be assisted by two negro attendants. They both ascended the scaffold and took seats in chairs, when a very impressive prayer was made by a clergyman, both the condemned men joining with him. This being ended, a series of cross-examinations was commenced by parties around the trap-door.

Young, whose eyes were half closed, seemed to be engaged in prayer, and, judging from the evasive replies he made to questions propounded, his mind was evidently wandering. As the fatal hour neared, both the wretched men began a wild, incoherent, half-song, half-prayer, peculiar to negroes, and they steadily kept this up to the last moment, refusing to be interrupted by the father of the murdered man, who desired to ask them some questions.

At 2 p. m., the Sheriff ascended the scaffold and read the death sentence of both, which could scarcely be heard between the prayers and supplications of the condemned within and the din and tumult of the mob without. The ceremony concluded, the ropes were attached to the rings in the ceiling above, the legs of both were pinioned at the ankles, and black caps were put over the forehead, obscuring vision to all earthly things. At five minutes past 2 the drop fell, and the murderers were struggling violently in the air. Neither of the nooses were properly adjusted, and the hangman's knots, when the ropes reached their utmost tension, slipped to the back of the necks of both.

Young fell only about a foot, and as he swung to and fro his limbs were convulsively drawn up and his struggles were fearful. Gunn fell nearly two feet, and, in consequence of his enfeebled condition, his sufferings were not so intense as Young's. After a few spasmodic kicks, his struggles ceased and his soul was in the presence of his Maker. Young continued to jerk convulsively for a number of minutes, perhaps five, when he, too, became still, and both were at the bar of Eternal Justice.

The execution was a badly bungled affair from beginning to end, and showed the necessity of having an experienced hangman in such cases. The tortures of the wretches were terrible, which might have been avoided if a proper scaffold had been erected and a hangman employed who knew how to do his work. After hanging nearly forty minutes, the bodies were cut down and placed in coffins already prepared for them.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The Nine Supervisors Still Bent on Investigation.

More About the Court House Sub-Basement Contract.

Deposition of Engineer Thomas—He Denies Everything.

Miscellaneous Conversation.

MORNING SESSION.

The Supervisors' Investigating Committee of Nine, met yesterday morning. There were present, Supervisors Dolton, in the chair, Tesch, Ackhoff, Sauter, Clark, Waterman, Worthington.

The special order of business was the investigation of the contract for heating the County Court House.

LETTER FROM MR. CRANE.

Another document from Mr. Crane was before the committee, yesterday. It read as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Upon an examination of the records in the County Clerk's office, it appears that Mr. Thomas, Superintendent of Construction, gave to Messrs. Walworth, Twohig, and Furse, contractors, on the 1st day of January last, a certificate, enabling, and entitling said contractors to draw from the County Treasury, the last installment of the contract price for the heating apparatus to be furnished for the Court House by said contractors under their contract. This certificate, which was duly given by Mr. Thomas upon the completion of all the work required and paid, should, of course, only have been given upon the completion of all the work to be done under the contract. Yet an examination of the condition of that work at the present date shows the same to be incomplete and defective, in the following among other particulars, to wit:

[illegible]

Attention has before been called to the sub-contracting of the work of setting the boilers, and the matter is therefore only alluded to here. All of which is respectfully submitted for your investigation and consideration.

DEPOSITIONS.

The following depositions were submitted by Mr. Thomas:

Frank Rice, Assistant Jailer, deposed that he kept the keys of the jail, including the keys of the doors passing into the basement; that no one could go into the basement except through said doors; that said doors were protected by heavy bars and always kept locked; that Thomas McGrath never passed through the door into the basement with W. H. Thomas, the engineer; that twice Loeberg and Thomas passed into the basement to examine and measure the work in the basement.

James M. Cobban, salesman for Walworth, Twohig & Furse, deposed that he knew McGrath, and that McGrath did not call at the office or shop of Walworth, Twohig & Furse at the time he stated in his affidavit in relation to work on the basement of the Court House.

John Woodman, another salesman for Walworth, Twohig & Furse, gave similar testimony.

Andro Peterson deposed that he was foreman of the work of excavating and concreting the sub-basement of the old Court House, and he found a large amount of night soil to the depth of fourteen inches, which had to be mixed with ashes and cinders before it could be removed. The night soil came from the overflowing of a sewer.

Rufus Rose, architect, deposed that the night soil was removed. No plans of the work of excavating had been furnished at any time by Rose & Chapman to Thomas.

Wm. J. Twohig deposed that Thomas was never employed by Walworth, Twohig & Furse in any way or manner as superintendent, agent, or foreman of any work either in the Cook County Court House or anywhere else. That Thomas never received any money or valuables from said firm for any such services. Affiant further deposed that he never agreed to let the Court House work to McGrath; that he was never in his private office with McGrath when the door was locked; that he never stated to McGrath that he was a scoundrel; nor did he ever state to McGrath that Loeberg had him in a corner; nor that Loeberg would make him an extra cost of any kind; nor did he ever offer McGrath $200, or any other sum, to let him off; nor did McGrath ever say that he expected to clear $2,000, or any other sum, out of the sub-basement job.

John Furse, of the same firm, deposed to the same effect.

Charles McMillan deposed that McGrath told him that he would not take Thomas' measurement as to the excavation to be done, but that he went under the sub-basement and examined and measured the work for himself.

Cass Chapman, of the firm of Rose & Chapman, deposed similarly to Mr. Rose, to the effect that at no time were plans furnished to Thomas by that firm.

MR. THOMAS' DEPOSITION.

Mr. William H. Thomas deposed as follows:

[illegible]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of April, A. D. 1870.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

JOHN G. GINDELE, County Clerk.

Mr. Thomas, after reading Mr. Crane's communication, said it was all right with the exception of the item of $1,800 for galvanized iron; an order had been drawn on the Treasurer for the full amount of Twohig's contract; Mr. Twohig kept telling him to go on with the work, and he should get his pay; [illegible]

Supervisor Gage said the committee should pay damages to the contractor, and not pay his money.

Mr. Thomas went on to say that the registers were to have been put in, when Mr. Baumann came out with his letter, saying the building was going to fall in seven days, and it would not be safe to put them in, because, if it fell, one of those registers might get broken, and it would be impossible to find out what particular brick broke some particular register, and it might cause endless investigation.

Supervisor Dolton asked Mr. Thomas if he thought the building would come down.

Mr. Thomas answered that if the man who wrote that inflammatory letter was kept from His Satanic Majesty until that building fell, the man who he would get his just deserts would be postponed for a long time.

Supervisor Dolton said the committee wished to be treated as gentlemen. They did not want any pettifogging.

Mr. Thomas said there was one individual there who was determined to persecute him, and there were members of the committee who were ready to back him up. There was an affidavit put in against him by that man (pointing to Mr. McGrath), which was as base a falsehood as was ever uttered.

Mr. McGrath. "We shall see; we shall prove it."

Several Supervisors. "Name the members of the committee."

There was considerable confusion, and nearly every member of the committee went for Thomas, and asked him a question apiece, at the same time. Finally, Thomas was sent out to get the bill of items.

MR. M'GRATH

[illegible]

The committee adjourned at noon until 1 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 1:30 p. m.

SUPERVISOR SAUTER

[illegible]

A LULL.

At this point in the proceedings there was one of the periodical lulls which overtake the committee about every half hour. The honorable gentlemen looked wise and at each other. Finally the silence was broken by

THE CHAIRMAN,

who announced that the air of the room disagreed with him, and he would like to go home, or at least be excused from presiding. He had a headache.

Supervisor Worthington went out to look for somebody and returned without him.

ANOTHER LULL,

and the Chairman walked up and down the floor, Supervisor Worthington munched an apple, Supervisor Tesch smoked a cigar, Supervisor Waterman read the old minutes, Supervisor Gage perused a document, and Supervisor Sauter looked as if he were doing some very hard thinking.

THE PAUPER ARMY.

Supervisor Dolton asked if they saw that article in the paper about the Supervisors turning the people out of the Poor House.

Supervisor Gage. "I had not time to read it. Very touching, wasn't it?"

Supervisor Dolton. "H'm, yes."

Supervisor Sauter. "What are we waiting for?"

Supervisor Gage. "Testimony."

Supervisor Gage and Waterman went out.

Mr. Thomas followed suit.

MR. ROBINSON

said he went into the basement with Thomas; they got in through a hole in the wall; he measured the excavation at Mr. Thomas' request; that was March 9, 1869; Thomas said it was too late to bid; witness offered to do the work for $2,800; Mr. Thomas said it was too late, the contract was let; it was 10 o'clock in the morning of March 9.

Supervisor Dolton. "The minutes say the contract was let on the 5th."

Supervisor Ward dropped in.

MR. PETERSON

was brought in. He said he superintended the excavation in the basement; there was no hole in the wall until he made one; no one could get in through the wall; the only way they could get into the basement was through the jail; there was night soil in the basement; it was mixed with cinder and ashes; most of it was thrown in the Court House yard, and some of it was hauled away.

Supervisor Ackhoff arrived and relieved Supervisor Dolton of the chair.

THAT HOLE IN THE WALL.

The gentlemen went into a committee on the hole in the wall, and cross-examined Mr. Peterson on the subject, developing nothing new.

Supervisor Tesch was appointed a committee to go down stairs with Mr. Thomas, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Peterson, and find out where the hole was said to have been.

Supervisor Dolton went down afterwards.

In the absence of the gentlemen there was another lull.

Mr. McGrath came in and introduced Mr. John C. Hope as a witness.

MR. HOPE

said he did not know of his own knowledge that Twohig offered McGrath money; about the time the contract was let he met a man named McMillan in company with McGrath, and McMillan said that Twohig told him that he offered to give McGrath $100 to settle the matter; witness knew nothing about the matter only what McMillan said.

Supervisor Gage said that was no evidence.

Mr. McMillan's deposition was read.

THE HOLE AGAIN.

The sub-Committee on the Hole-in-the-wall returned from their exploration.

Supervisor Gage said that McMillan was a better witness than Hope. He asked Mr. McGrath to bring Mr. McMillan before them.

Supervisor Tesch said they failed to find the hole.

Mr. Robinson said he showed him where the hole was filled up.

Supervisor Tesch said that hole would not lead him under the jail.

Mr. Robinson. "A man that's blind cannot see anything."

Supervisor Tesch. "You failed to show us that you got under the jail."

Mr. Robinson. "You're mistaken, sir."

Chairman. "Order, gentlemen, order!"

Mr. Robinson. "I suppose Thomas could fill up a hole at the expense of the tax-payers."

MR. JOHN C. HARDEN

said he was in the Sheriff's office, sometime about March 1, 1869, when he saw Thomas and McGrath, with a light and tape-line, go into the sub-basement, and he saw them coming out about half an hour after; he saw the door to the sub-basement open; he did not know till then that there was a sub-basement; witness explained how he fixed the date in his mind by a suit he had at the time.

MISCELLANEOUS TALK.

Supervisor Dolton said Robinson could not get into the sub-basement by way of the hole indicated.

Mr. Robinson eventually admitted that he could not get into the sub-basement through the hole.

Supervisor Sauter departed.

Supervisor Dolton and Mr. McGrath, who had been on a second exploration in the basement, returned.

Mr. McGrath said they had found the hole under the jail.

Supervisor Dolton hoped the reporters would get in nothing that would make any man appear ridiculous.

There was another lull.

MR. CRANE

said he was ready to take his deposition that Thomas made a proposition to him to superintend the heating apparatus in the Court House for $500; to set the boilers for $1,800, or do day work for $5 a day; he could also prove that Thomas made a similar proposition to another party. Mr. Davis said he would give $1,600 for the old iron pipe.

After another lull the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

A MIDNIGHT RAID.

The Residence of Judge McAllister Visited by Cut-Throats.

His Honor Repels the Scoundrels Most Unceremoniously.

Three Men Arrested.

The jail birds of Chicago cannot forgive the man to whose zeal for the public welfare they owe the absence of so many friends and compatriots, now doing penance in the Penitentiary. They seem to have sworn eternal vengeance against him and all belonging to him, and they allow no opportunity to pass by to annoy him. Our readers need not be informed that the object of their wrath is Judge McAllister, of the Recorder's Court. After sentence had been pronounced upon that famous batch of forty-four, last winter, for a week or more they fairly placed his residence in a state of siege, and one night made a desperate raid upon his son, while the latter was returning home. The Judge himself has been in receipt of numerous epistles, in which the writers, in their own peculiar orthography, vow fearful consequences on his devoted head.

The Judge's residence is on the corner of Warren avenue and Wood street. Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. McAllister was awakened by a suspicious noise at the rear front window. Rousing her husband, both listened for a moment, and it soon became apparent that strange visitors were seeking admission in an unlawful manner. Both arose, and while the Judge looked to the munitions of war, Mrs. McAllister went to the head of the stairs, and called out, "Who's there?" No response was vouchsafed, but a moment later, she heard a noise as of the closing of a door.

By this time His Honor was fully prepared for battle, and, with a Smith & Wesson in hand, he organized himself into a reconnoitering expedition and sallied down stairs. When he reached the enemy's ground, the latter had flown. An examination of the premises disclosed the fact that a window blind had been cut, evidently for the purpose of reaching the catch which secured the sash. As the coast seemed clear, the defenders again retired.

About half an hour later, a young daughter of the Judge called to her father and informed him that a man had just entered the yard. Again the household was in arms, Mrs. McAllister insisting upon holding the post of danger in the advance, in spite of her lord's remonstrance. In a moment they heard some one working at the window on the rear part of the kitchen. The Judge now attached to his person a small armory, and sallied into the kitchen. The casement, and thence moved toward the kitchen. Softly opening the door, he saw the eyes through the window, at which the enemy was at work. After making a careful observation, calculating the precise position of the burglar by the sound, the Judge levelled a ponderous Colt, and when, a moment later, there was a movement of the curtain, he sped the bullet on its joyful mission. A wild yell followed the explosion, and when Mr. McAllister opened the door for a survey the field was clear.

It is needless to say that there was little sleep among the members of the garrison after the second attack. Colonel Vallette, who lives on the opposite side of the street, was awakened by the report of the revolver, and, hastening to the window, saw three men seeking safety in flight.

An examination of the window, yesterday, disclosed the fact that the ball just grazed the casing. The bullet was found upon the floor, flattened, showing that it subsequently came in contact with iron or other like substance, probably in the hands of the burglar.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officer Carpenter arrested hackman John Lainey, driving in the neighborhood of Judge McAllister's house, without lights. It was ascertained that he drove a party of five or six desperadoes to the western part of the city last night. Two members of the expedition were taken in custody by Captain Miller yesterday afternoon. They had evidently heard of the arrest of the hackman, and were hanging about the station for "points." Their names are Charles Tracey and James G. Brewster. The latter is a brother to the scoundrel of that name included among the notorious "forty-four." When about to be separated, to be placed in different cells, one of them whispered to the other, in thieves' slang, "Cheese it; don't you squeal." The hackman yet remains in the Union Street Station, to keep them company.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

The "Hoss Doctor"—Foremen's Monthly Report—Trying a New Team.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met at 3 p. m., yesterday, President Brown in the chair. Present—Commissioners Sheridan, Gund, and James.

A furlough of three days was granted to J. J. Grant, Foreman of Hook and Ladder No. 2.

A resolution was passed that the commendation of the board be given to Officer B. J. Brown for extinguishing a fire at No. 286 State street, on the evening of the 6th inst.

Policeman Chas. M. Newland, of the First Precinct, was, on motion, permitted to accept a silver watch presented by McKindley, Gilchrist & Co., as an acknowledgement of his services in recovering a quantity of tea stolen from that firm in November last.

Commissioner James submitted the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The frequent calls made on a veterinary surgeon for the use of the horses in the Fire Department had become very expensive, the board passed that James Sarrity, driver of the James Engine, having considerable knowledge in taking care of horses, should hereafter take charge of the horses, in addition to the labor of driving, for which service he shall be allowed $50 per month extra; [illegible]

Commissioner James submitted a synopsis of the foremen's monthly reports, showing that sixteen engines have been in service all the month, making 28 runs to fires, an average of 14 9-10 each; the most, 29, by the Chicago; the least, 5, by the Sherman. They have run 315 miles, and have worked at fires 64½ hours. There are 13,700 feet of No. 1 hose in service, and 12,150 feet of No. 2. Three lengths of rubber hose burst during the month.

Police Superintendent Kennedy submitted transcripts of the cases of the City of Chicago vs. Dennis Coughlin, and the same vs. Phillips, Wittet and Dratt & Minckley (Winter Garden Theatre), and his recommendation, that the Mayor be requested to revoke the licenses of those parties, was concurred in.

Charge was preferred against Thomas Byrne, driver on the steamer Winnebago, of neglect of duty, in that he had failed to properly care for his team. The complaining witness being John Dreyer, foreman of the Winnebago. The charges were considered frivolous, and was dismissed by the board, who censured Dreyer for bringing up such a matter.

Dreyer, in turn, was arraigned on the charge of injury to the property of the department, in that he had driven the team so hard and unreasonably as to nearly cause the death of one of the horses. The team had been newly purchased, and Dreyer explained that he took them out to try them; whereas Byrne, on the other hand, asserted that Dreyer was jealous of his (Byrne) having been entrusted with their selection and purchase, and so hitched them to a heavy truck and drove them through a muddy street, in the hope of proving them balky and worthless. The board found the charge of malice not proven, but sentenced Dreyer to forfeit five days' pay.

The board then adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

The Sea Bird Disaster—Suits Against the Steamer's Owners.

Another Snarl Brought About by Fischer's Absence from Chicago.

CIRCUIT COURT.

COMMISSIONS ALLOWED.

E. H. Plummer v. Peyton R. Chandler. This was an action of assumpsit, to recover $450 alleged to be due as commissions on the sale of Mr. Chandler's interest in the Garden City Hide and Leather Company; sale being effected for $18,000. The defence was that plaintiff was Secretary of the company, and that he made sale as a part of his paid duty. The Court held it to be law that, if plaintiff was requested to make the sale, and his exertions resulted in making it, then he was entitled to the reasonable value of his services, and, herein, it was not necessary to show an agreement to pay a sum certain. As to the defence, if plaintiff was Secretary of the company, if it appeared that the business done was not a part of his official duty, and that he was not paid by the company for performing it, then he was entitled to recover, and the acceptance of the result of the sale was an acceptance of the liability to pay for the service. Verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed, $450.

ASSAULT.

Edward W. Dunton v. Jacob Conrad. Trespass. Damages laid at $2,000, with capias. This is an action to recover for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed on the 5th inst., by defendant, upon the person of plaintiff, at New Trier, in this county.

CREDITOR'S BILL.

William Treslee v. Ithael S. Richardson. Creditor's bill filed to follow up property supposed to be of the defendant, based upon a judgment for $318.50 and costs. It is represented that defendant is the President of the Great Western Agricultural Tool Company.

PARTITION AND DOWER.

Jane Robinson v. Mershon Robinson et als. Bill filed for the assignment of complainant's dower in a partition under a will of the estate of Daniel Robinson, who died on the 21st of August, 1867. The estate consists of a large quantity of land in and about Blue Island.

THE SEA BIRD'S LOSS.

John A. Kahler, administrator of the estate of August Wilde, v. The Goodrich Transportation Company.

Administrator of John Fuchs v. Same.

Administrator of Amos Myer v. Same.

Administrator of Henry Pfeifer v. Same.

Administrator of Henry G. S. Merriam v. Same.

Administratrix of George W. Emory v. Same.

Administrator of John Robinson v. Same.

Administrator of Nils T. Nelson v. Same.

Administrator of James W. Leyson v. Same.

Administratrix of Charles Roeder v. Same.

Administrator of Caspar Lemo v. Same.

Administrator of Patrick C. Damary v. Same.

Administrator of Joseph D. Doucett v. Same.

Administrator of Frederick Henning v. Same.

In each of the above fourteen cases, the action is of trespass on the case brought under the statute for death caused by wrongful act, and in each, the damages are laid at $5,000, which is the limit allowed to be recovered in such actions. The plaintiffs are brought against the company to recover for damages to the next of kin resulting from the "Sea Bird disaster."

SUPERIOR COURT.

ON TRIAL.

Ferdinand Stumps, a minor, etc., v. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Action of the case to recover for bodily injury. In this case it is alleged that the plaintiff, a lad of the age of 7 years, lost his two legs by amputation through the negligence of an agent of the company. It is sought to be proved that, on the 17th of April, 1869, the boy was standing near the track on Brown street, in this city. On the track were several empty freight cars. Suddenly, and without signal, a locomotive switched back to attach to these cars, when, instead of notifying the child of his danger, the engineer threw a billet of wood at him, causing him so to leap that he fell upon the track, and lost his lower limbs.

THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE, ETC.

Augustin D. Taylor et als. v. The Drainage Commissioners, under the act of February 15, 1865, and its amendments, for drainage in Townships 41 and 42, Ranges 13 and 14 east, and Sections 7, 8, 11 and 18, 40, 13, and others. This is a proceeding instituted by bill and injunction, to set aside an assessment made for the construction of the Skokee ditch and the west branch thereof. Injunction was granted to restrain the sale of property under the assessment for the construction of the ditches. The bill sets out that, acting under the presence of acts of the Legislature, the Drainage Commissioners (Evanston) made an assessment for the Skokee ditch and the west branch thereof, at a proper not likely to be seen by the property-owners, and which, in fact, was not seen by complainants, it being devoted to the interest of a special project, and that judgment was taken, by default, against the property of complainants, amounting to 480 acres of land, for $1,054.90. It is charged that the Commissioners, by their act of incorporation, were required to make their applications in a "newspaper of general circulation," wherefore, a publication in an exclusively law periodical is contended to be bad. It is also alleged that the warrant to collect is placed into the hands of Timothy M. Bradley, who presumes to act for Fischer, late Sheriff, alleging the reason of the absconding of the Sheriff, and contending, therefore, that Bradley is an improper person to receive the warrant. It is also averred that the advertisement issued by Mr. Bradley, as Deputy Sheriff, is imperfect, inasmuch as it states no place at which the property of alleged judgment debtors shall be sold. It is also charged that the assessment includes improvements which were made some years ago and paid for, as well as expenses charged for bridges and culverts which the law did not provide for. Beyond all this, the appointment of the Commissioners is said to be unconstitutional, and the corporation acting under it illegally in office. Of the whole, it is alleged that the assessment is unequal. Of the whole proceeding, that it is voidable.

RECORDER'S COURT.

A GRAND JUROR DISCHARGED.

A special presentment was made yesterday, by the grand jury, which reported on one of its members in the following words:

The grand jury would respectfully report to your Honor that Daniel W. Ward, one of the grand jurors, [illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

GUILTY OF COUNTERFEITING.

United States v. James Kennedy. Indictment for having possession of counterfeit United States notes with intent to defraud. Case tried before a jury. Verdict guilty, with recommendation to the court for mercy.

ON TRIAL.

United States v. Henry Frank. This is an indictment under the Bankrupt law for alleged fraudulent dealing. The charge is that defendant made purchases of goods, he being a trader, with intent to defraud his creditors by realizing upon them and then proceeding in bankruptcy before payment, pretending, however, that the merchandise was purchased in the common course of business. The prosecution is by Emil Frank & Brother, of Springfield. The purchases were made in this city, and amounted to $3,989.08. The case is on trial.

COUNTY COURT.

SETTLED.

Estate of John Walsh. Decedent settled.

ADMINISTRATION AND GUARDIANSHIP.

Estate of Kate E. Stockton. Joseph Stockton (husband) was appointed administrator, under bond of $15,000, and to be the guardian of John T. and Josephine Stockton, under bond of $6,500.

THE POLICE COURTS.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

Some time since a residence on North Clark street was robbed of a watch. On Wednesday morning a lad, named John Carragan, was arrested on suspicion of being the thief. He confessed the crime, and alleged that he gave the property to a Mrs. O'Brien, residing on South Halsted street. The latter was therefore arrested. At first she denied any knowledge of the transaction, but finally also made a confession. The watch was discovered under a stairway in her house. Both were held for trial in bail of $500.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

Charles Bennett, *alias* "Little Casino," the diminutive scamp who slung-shotted the woman Jennie Williams, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, was held for trial on the charge of assault in bail of $500.

Mike Callaghan and Benj. Trabern, two lads, were charged with tapping the till of Mrs. Schroeder, corner of Wentworth avenue and Twenty-second street. The former was held for trial and the latter discharged.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Edward Williams and John Edwards, two butcher boys, engaged in a regular set-to in an alley off Polk street, on Wednesday evening. The result, badly disfigured faces, arrest, and a fine of $20 each.

Thomas Moore, charged with stabbing the boy Oleson about a month ago, was remanded for further hearing. Oleson is still unable to leave the house, on account of his injuries.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Thursday, April 7:

Indiana av, 173¾ ft n of Twenty-first st, w f, 25x177⅝ ft; April 4	$16,500
State st, 126 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 24x175 ft; April 6	16,000
Prairie av, [illegible] Douglas place, w f, 79x125 ft; March 24	4,740
Division st, 48 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 24x108 ft; April 6	[illegible]
North av, n w corner of Oakley st, s f, 50x[illegible] ft; March 7	10,000
Indiana av, s w cor of Sixteenth st, e f, 25x163 ft; April 5	22,000
Clica st, 225¾ ft e of Laurel st, s f, 72⅝x[illegible] ft; April 4	2,800
Elmira st, 225¾ ft e of Laurel st, n f, 72⅝x[illegible] ft; April 4	2,800
Monroe st, 25 ft w of LaSalle st, s f, 24⅝x190 ft; April 6	25,000
Silver st, 158 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25x102 ft; June 21, 1865	800
Milwaukee av, s e of Cornell st, n e f, 48x118 ft; April 6	2,700
South western av, s w of Robey st, n w f, 48x100 ft; April 1	1,300

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Halsted st, s of Cornelia, s w f, 25x240 ft; March 1	1,440
Stewart av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 24x115 ft; April 4	380
Sixtieth st, w of Woodlawn av 5¾ acres; Feb. 3	3,750
Hanover st, bet Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth sts, w f, 48x124 ft; April 7	1,800

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Adelaide st, 300 ft w of Marine st, s f, 50x124½ ft; April 7	500

COMMENCEMENT.

Graduating Exercises of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

The commencement exercises of the Northwestern Presbyterian Theological Seminary were held last evening in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street. There were a large number present. Rev. Dr. Lord presided.

The exercises began with the hymn,

"Grace, 'tis a charming sound,
Harmonious to the ear."

Rev. Mr. Harsha invoked the divine blessing.

Mr. Placide Baudreau, one of the graduating class, then delivered an address, on "Character." He drew a distinction between character and reputation, showing that character consisted generally in what men were, while reputation was what other men thought they were.

Mr. A. S. Peck, another of the class spoke on "What a Minister now Ought to be." Mere visionary views and aims were useless in a stern and practical world. The minister of to-day needed to be eminently practical, and to have clear common-sense views of the work of the ministry and of the world.

Rev. Dr. Elliott, of the faculty of the seminary, addressed the graduates. He referred to their college life, and to the fact that they were on the verge of public life, going out to do their work, for which they should always keep themselves ready. A sound mind and a sound body were necessary. They should be careful of their constitutions, for God required physical talents as well as others. Some pathological advice was then given. They should be temperate, regular, and systematic. Then if they were pastors of poor churches, they would never be sent adrift unable to do anything, and if of rich churches, they would not have to be sent abroad every year or two to recover from a sore throat or dyspepsia. Next in importance was their spiritual condition. They should not sink into intellectual torpor. Their minds should be active; they should be studious and should continue their education to the end. Their great study should be the Holy Scriptures. They should be teachers, not noisy declaimers. The study of the Scriptures was intimately connected with other studies, such as profane history, moral science, physiology, ethnology, antiquities, geography, &c. None of these things should be neglected. Their learning should and could be made subordinate to the cause of truth. It was necessary to elucidate and explain the Bible. Skepticism and profane learning sought to confute the Bible, but it failed. Rationalism was now almost extinct in infidel Germany. But infidel Germans were coming to this country, and ministers should be ready to give a reason for the faith that was in them. All their studies should converge in the Bible. They should be meek and humble. Their hearts should be in sympathy with the truth. The law of conscience should be obeyed. They should denounce immorality in politics, or in anything in politics, a practice he deplored, but he did not mean that they should preach politics. [illegible] a man of eminent ability could prepare one sermon a week, a man of ordinary ability two, and as for six. They should not be in the mainline class. They should give their sermons careful preparation, and should be ready at any time to preach without preparation. They were going forth as lambs among wolves, and they should be wise as serpents and harmless as doves. They should take Christ for their example and follow him. Their reward would be an abundant entrance into the New Jerusalem.

The speaker then presented diplomas to the following named graduates: John Paterson, N. H. Downing, R. B. Marshal, J. N. Hutchinson, Placide Baudreau, Alexander S. Peck, J. Long.

The doxology was sung, and the exercises were over.

CHINESE INDEMNITY FUND.

Meeting of the Citizens' Committee—Remarks of Judge Drummond, Prof. Haven, and Others—The Resolutions.

The committee appointed by the meeting of citizens held in Chicago on the 31st ult., to take suitable action relative to the proposed appropriation by Congress of the surplus of the Chinese Indemnity Fund for the establishment of an American college at Pekin, convened at the rooms of the Merchants' and Commercial Travellers' Association, on Wednesday, at 4 p. m.

On motion of Judge Drummond, Mayor Mason was called to the chair, and on motion of President Haven, of the Northwestern University, Professor Jones was appointed Secretary.

After a connected statement of the origin and history of the fund, by the Secretary, President Haven submitted to the committee the draft of several resolutions prepared by Professor Jones.

Judge Drummond said he appreciated the importance of a right appropriation of this money. It certainly seemed, from the documents read by the Secretary that the Chinese have a moral right to this surplus, as it appears to be in the nature of an overpayment. If not directly repaid to them it should be used in such manner as would effect the greatest benefit to them and best strengthen and extend our own commercial and political relations with them. If the proposition to use it for a college would best effect these results, it ought to prevail. He was especially favorable to the idea of the New York resolutions on this subject, regarding the importance of suitably educating interpreters for our consular courts, and diplomatic service in China, as of essential importance; and it seemed in that respect no plan could accomplish more for our political relations with that country than the one recommended by these resolutions. He suggested a single modification of Professor Jones' first resolution.

President Burroughs, of the University of Chicago, desired another modification of the first resolution. He was in favor of the proposition to use the money, with the consent of the Chinese, for an institution of learning. There were many ways in which such a plan might operate for the advantage of the Chinese, while serving the general interests of science and commerce.

President Haven then presented two other resolutions, which he thought might be so combined with those previously offered as to meet the wishes of the committee. He spoke in eloquent terms of the desirability of the proposed institution, and the great results which he hoped would follow such an use of the money.

Collector McLean favored President Haven's resolutions. He represented the importance of taking measures to confirm and strengthen our influence in China. He was greatly impressed with the growing magnitude of our commerce with that country, and felt that we ought to secure the Chinese of our desire to be just in all our dealings with them. He understood that there was something of the spirit of the old Medes and Persians in Chinese laws and customs, and, having once paid this money out, they were not disposed to take it back. With this understanding, he was in favor of the use of the money for a college—he did not know of such an institution might accomplish.

Mr. Blatchford said that he took a very deep interest in this proposition. A few months since Rev. Mr. Blodgett, of Pekin, had spent several days in Chicago as his guest. Mr. Blodgett was a man of broad views and sound judgment, and he was convinced from that gentleman's statements of the interest in foreign matters now exhibited in Pekin, that this proposal for the use of the Chinese indemnity is a wise one; that the field is open for such a movement, and that if the institution should be founded on a broad, unsectarian basis, it would accomplish a very important work. Senator Trumbull, and, from the interest which the Senator manifested in the Chinese, he thought he would favor this measure.

The resolutions proposed by President Haven were substituted for the first one of those prepared by Prof. Jones, and, thus amended, all the resolutions were adopted, as follows, and ordered to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress:

Resolved, That we cordially approve the resolutions adopted March 28, 1870, by a committee of citizens of New York on the proper disposal to make of the surplus of the indemnity fund received from the Chinese under the convention of 1858, and hereby endorse the same.

Resolved, That it seems to us eminently fitting and proper that this money, which descended by representation to the Chinese Government, should be used in such manner as to confer some favored benefit on the interests of the Chinese and also the Americans employed in China, [illegible]

Resolved, That in view of the impression conveyed by Secretary Seward's report to the Senate [illegible]

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Senators Trumbull and Yates, and the Representatives from this State in Congress, with the request that they give the same their attention and support.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE "ARMY OF BEGGARS."

Letter from Supervisor Holland, who Flatly Contradicts the Statement of "A Humane Supervisor."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

My attention is called to an article in your paper of the 7th, headed, "An Army of Beggars." "Several hundred women and children turned out of the Poor House—economy of the Board of Supervisors." Then follows the statement of a "Humane Supervisor" who came to your office; and knowing that you desire that all articles in THE TRIBUNE shall, at least, bear the semblance of truth, I deem it but just to you, just to the committee, just to the Board of Supervisors, and to the community, to say that there is not one word of truth in the statement of the humane Supervisor who came to your office; but it is wholly and unwarrantably false. The facts, in brief, are as follows:

Some five weeks since we took a census of the children at the Poor House, and found seventy-three. Of these, about fifty were bright and healthy children, and twenty-three were suffering from syphilitic diseases, almost as loathsome as their mothers. Of necessity the healthy and the diseased children were compelled to associate together, and all with the hundreds of abandoned wretches who are a permanent charge upon the county by reason of their sins (not by misfortunes), and altogether too vile to become examples for young children, unless "the humane Supervisor" is in favor of duplicating those wretches as fast as children can be educated to it. After looking at the facts as they existed, the committee made arrangements with the Managers of the Orphans' Home to take all the healthy children and train them up for usefulness—and the committee at that time, five weeks since, informed the Warden of the Poor House of our purpose, the result of which was that one woman with six healthy children, and worth $3,000, by her own admission, left and went to her friends in Cincinnati, who she represented were "well off." Others, all healthy and strong women, left for their homes, some to other counties in this State, and some in other States. The result was that when the committee went to the Poor House on Tuesday last, there were but eighteen of those children left. The Warden was instructed to take them on Wednesday, the 6th, to the Orphans' Home. The result was that twelve of them, accompanied by their parents, probably six or eight—(for there were from one to two children to a parent)—left for their friends as they had repeatedly said they should do in the spring; consequently we could only furnish the Orphans' Home with a half-dozen children, and they all, or nearly so, orphans. And I now state, without fear of contradiction, that instead of "several hundred women and children being turned out of the Poor House," not one has been; and instead of "several hundred," only twelve children and the mothers of about eighteen in all, left, they are all well and able to work, as able as are tens of thousands of women in this city who earn an honorable living without importing the public; and the children were not so exposed as when they are exposed to at the County House.

If there were the least semblance of truth to your published statement we would ask your indulgence to reply more at length, but will only say further that every assertion of "the humane Supervisor" is utter false, and the Poor House and Paupers' Committee feel confident of justification by the Board of Supervisors and by the community, and so thoroughly justified in their own minds that, if occasion requires, we shall repeat our action in the premises.

C. HOLLAND,

Secretary of the Committee.

CHICAGO, April 7, 1870.

REMARKS.—We deem it but justice to ourselves to state that Supervisor Weber is the "humane Supervisor" mentioned, and that, instead of "several hundred," he informed the writer of the article which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE that between six and seven hundred women and children were turned out of the Poor House by the committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Emmet repeats his personation of *Fritz* this evening at McVicker's.

The third performance of the "Magic Flute" by the Concordia Mænnerchor will be given this evening at the Opera House. The sale of seats indicates that the audience will be immense.

This evening, Mr. John Muir, the Treasurer of the Museum takes his benefit and announces "Lost at Sea" and "Two can Play at that Game."

The bill at the Dearborn this evening includes the inevitable "Shoo Fly" for the fifty-second time, a superb first part, McKee in his favorite songs and dances, and the burlesque of "Robert Make-Airs," which has been superbly mounted. The scenery for this burlesque has never before been equalled in this city in a realistic point of view.

A full dress rehearsal of "Esther" takes place at the Opera House to-morrow evening, preparatory to the public performance next week. The rehearsals indicate a fine success, and as the charity to be benefited is a very worthy one, the patronage ought to be very generous.

General Thomas and the East Tennessee Soldier.

Among the stories told of General Thomas is one of an incident which occurred when he and his Chief of Staff, General Garfield, were inspecting the fortifications of Chattanooga in 1863. They heard a shout, "Hello, mister! You! I want to speak to you!" and General Thomas found that he was the person addressed, by an uncouth, backwoods, East Tennessee soldier. He stopped, and the dialogue which ensued was as follows:

"Mister, I want to get a furlough."

"On what grounds do you want a furlough, my man?"

"I want to go home and see my wife."

"How long since you saw your wife?"

"Ever since I enlisted, nigh on to three months."

"Three months!" good naturedly. "Why, my good man, I haven't seen my wife for three years."

The East Tennesseean stopped whittling for a moment, and stared incredulously. At length he said: "Well, you see me and my wife ain't that kind."

Even General Thomas' gravity was not proof against the laughter which he rode away to conceal, leaving the astonished soldier without an answer. Of course it is General Garfield who tells the story.

THE GREELEY-MORRISSEY ALLIANCE

Intense Excitement in the Republican Camp—Extraordinary Meeting of the Executive Committee—Going Back on Greeley.

From the New York Herald, April 4.

The astounding revelation made in yesterday's *Herald* concerning the midnight meeting between the Hon. John Morrissey and his promising *protege*, Horace Greeley, fell like a bombshell in the Republican camp, and created intense excitement throughout the city. The truth of the report was made manifest by the alarm and confusion which the unexpected disclosure occasioned among the parties to the "damning contract" by which H. G. is bound to do the bidding of Mephistopheles Morrissey. Genet was inclined to believe the philosopher of the *Tribune* had played false; but the Hon. John fiercely exclaimed that he knew better. Governor Greeley is reported to have been frantic with rage, and vows fearful vengeance on the traitor who let light on the dark doings at Delmonico's. Up to the latest accounts last night it had not been decided whether the great anti-Charter editorial should be double-leaded, as originally agreed upon, or whether, owing to the preliminary notice given in the *Herald*, it would not be better to leave it out altogether. The prospective Governor is inclined to back out; but the leaders of the forlorn hope of the Young Democracy are determined to make him carry out the Delmonico treaty and "face the music," and consequently he was started off for Albany yesterday afternoon, guarded by the merciless Morrissey and his aids, O'Brien and Flynn.

In consequence of the disclosure of the terms of the "unholy alliance," an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Republican party was held yesterday, under the Presidency of Ira O. Miller, the leader of the Teuton faction, and resolutions favoring the passage of the charter were passed unanimously. The idea now operating upon the Republicans of this city is that, in the event of their opposing the charter, a bargain will inevitably be forced between the young Democracy and the old leaders, by which the more substantial and satisfactory clauses will be stricken out, and the objectionable Board of Aldermen, Larry O'Brien, Dick Croker, Tony Miller, Pete Culkin, and the rest of the shoulder-hitters will be kept in office to continue their infamous pairing jobs and general system of corruption.

Sweeny and a few select friends left for Albany last night with the charitable intention of being on hand at the final moment to save Mr. Greeley from his new friends.

COMMISSIONER DELANO AND THE FARMERS.

Are Farmers Liable to Pay the Special Tax as Produce Brokers?

From the New York Herald, April 4.

The farming community of Long Island, and their name is Legion, are just now much excited over the recent decision of Commissioner Delano, in which he holds that farmers are liable to pay a special tax as produce brokers. While they profess their willingness to pay this tax, if exacted by law, they object to being compelled to pay it before they are satisfied that the law makes an explicit demand for such payment. They allege, and several of them have made affidavit to it, that when they go to New York to dispose of their produce they are taken into custody and compelled to pay the fee of ten dollars or confiscate their property. This has been done in several cases, as sworn to by William H. Fredericks. The question as to the legality of the law was first propounded by Mr. O'Donnell, editor of the Jamaica *Standard*, and an extensive farmer, who for a long time been in communication with Commissioner Delano, and has succeeded in laying the case of the farmers before him in such a manner as to partially convince him of the wrong being done them, and the Commissioner concluded to refer him to Assessor Cummings, satisfied to allow his decision to be conclusive. Mr. Cummings has stated that he believes they are liable, but refuses to give a final decision. The farmers argue that, according to volume 10, page 113, they are not liable. The law in this passage holds that farmers selling their own products are not peddlers. And also that occasional acts of selling, where they come in competition with brokers and dealers, do not create a liability. Again, in volume 10, page 28, section 74 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the act of July 13, 1866, it is stated that no special tax shall be required of producers for selling their own products at the place of production, etc.; and in paragraph 32 of Section 79, that no man shall be required to pay a special tax for peddling the products of his own farm and garden. The selling is incident to the production, and it is only where a farmer makes such selling his regular and constant business that he should be required to pay the special tax. The farmers have called a mass meeting for Tuesday afternoon, to consider the feasibility of making a test case and appointing a committee to proceed to Washington to lay the matter before the Ways and Means Committee. Assessor Cummings has advertised that farmers who refuse to make application for a license in a limited time will be required to pay 50 per cent additional.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.

The National Banks have $341,200,000 of bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for their circulation. The following table shows what amount there is of each class, and what proportion of them have become subject to redemption by the expiration of the five-year option:

BONDS NOW SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION.

Five-twenties of 1862	$ 29,200,000
Five-twenties of 1864	86,400,000
Total	$115,600,000

BONDS NOT NOW SUBJECT TO REDEMPTION.

Sixes of 1881	$ [illegible]
Five-twenties of 1865	38,500,000
Ten-Forties	77,300,000
Total	$225,600,000

It is apparent that there are $225,600,000 of the bonds owned by the banks which cannot be paid by the government, even in gold, without a direct violation of the contract expressed on the face of the bonds, because they are not due. The 6s of 1881 have ten years to run yet; the 10-40s have four years to run before the maturity of the ten-year option; the five-year option on the old 5-20s of 1865 does not mature until November 1, 1870, and on the new 5-20s of 1865, until July 1, 1870. But it is now clear that the government may now pay off the 5-20s on which the five-year option has matured without a violation of the pledge in the public credit act, which says:

But none of said interest-bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity *unless at such time United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder*, or unless at such time bonds of the United States bearing a lower rate of interest than the bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin. And the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.

The point which is made most prominent in the Public Credit Act, its beginning, its middle, and its end, is the redemption of the United States notes in coin, and the application of coin to the pre-payment of any other loan before the accomplishment of the important point is literally prohibited by the act, except at such time as bonds bearing a lower rate of interest can be sold at par in coin. The Public Credit Act took hold of the right end of the financial problem, viz: the greenbacks. Until they are appreciated to par, all funding schemes will be found premature. They are by far the most important part of the public debt. A large proportion of the greenbacks now outstanding are "receivable in payment of *all loans made to the United States*," and this stipulation is printed on their backs. It is therefore doubtful whether the government can authorize any new loan that is not subject to payment in greenbacks at par. But aside from this, it is not to be expected that while the government has $356,000,000 of demand notes that are past due, and yet no effort made to redeem or retire them, a new loan at a lower rate of interest than the present bonds can be negotiated at par in coin.

It is noticed by Eastern papers that one of the causes of the low price of sterling exchange is, that there is a great increase in the amount and variety of new railway bonds going to Europe. These represent new railway enterprises in the West and South, and a large proportion of the securities are negotiated in Europe by direct application of the parties to European capitalists. These securities thus go to Europe without becoming known in the New York and other Eastern markets of this country. Germany and Holland are believed to be supplying the greatest portion of the funds on these securities. Cotton exports are also very heavy yet, the total exports from all the ports from September 1, 1869, to April 1, 1870, being 1,468,884 bales against 960,917 bales during the same period of the previous year. These heavy exports prevent the export of gold, and consequently keep its price down. The interest payment on the 5-20s on May 1 will also throw $24,356,456 more gold on the market, and if, in addition to this, there should be even a moderate foreign demand for the large supply of breadstuffs held in this country, and which will begin to move on the complete opening of lake navigation, the price of gold would gradually decline. On the other hand, it is estimated that $15,000,000 of the $24,356,456 of May interest is due to foreign bond-holders, which will have a tendency to advance the price of sterling exchange, and this will have a tendency to counteract the decline in gold to some extent.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* and the Sacramento *Union* comment upon the significance of the recent arrival of a large shipment of Japan tea in Chicago in six weeks from the time it left Japan, while other cargoes which had been nearly five months on the way around the continent have not yet reached New York. Our Pacific neighbors think our merchants can supply all the central States with a better quality of tea at a less price than New York can do it, even by the Suez Canal, and that Chicago must become the distributor for the central part of the continent, of all the Oriental products that make up the Asiatic trade.

In local matters both business and finances continue very dull. Money accumulates in the banks, and the demands of borrowers are light, because there is but little prospect of profit in speculations, and the aspect of finances, as connected with the agitations of financial schemes in Congress, is yet too unsettled to induce people to expand their legitimate trading operations. In the country, business is dull, because in many sections the farmers are preparing for spring planting and are not marketing any produce. The consequence is, that the country banks are increasing their deposits in the cities, and helping to increase the supply of unemployed money.

Exchange was easier to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par.

At the Stock Board to-day sales were: 10 shares [illegible] Insurance Company, [illegible]

The following bids and offers were also made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATER.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The failure of a commission paper house is reported. Money easier at 5@6 per cent on call. The bulk of transactions was at the higher rate. Gold opened dull and quiet at 112¾@112¼. [illegible]

Governments steady on gold bonds, and heavy and lower on currency sixes.

[illegible]

The government bought $1,000,000 at 106 48-100@107 12-100.

State bonds dull.

Missouris	[illegible]		
Old Tennessee	58½	New Virginias	60
New do	58½	Old North Carolina	45
Old Virginias	[illegible]	New do	23

The railway market was strong and higher on Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Reading, and Northwestern. The balance of the list was dull, and is some cases weak. The St. Paul Directors are in session to-day, arranging the details of the purchase of the Hastings & Dacotah and Western Union roads. Miscellaneous stocks were dull and firm. Express stocks were quiet and United States declined.

It appears that the Governor of Pennsylvania has not signed the bill for inquiry into the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Buffalo & Erie roads, and it is unlikely to become a law. The report of the defeat of the New York Central Fare bill at Albany is also denied.

[illegible]

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $72,705,000; currency, $5,507,100; general balance, $83,636,346.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 12 cars wheat; 52 cars corn; 6 cars oats; 2 cars rye. Total, 72 cars, or 21,000 bu. Withdrawn for city consumption, 1,332 bu wheat; 1,000 bu corn; 548 bu oats; 78 bu rye, and 188 bu barley.

There was a full attendance on 'Change today, and a better set of markets, with more general activity, though wheat was more quiet. All closed steady.

The contest over the Directorship closes in a novel way, worthy of Damon and Pythias. J. J. Hall resigned yesterday, satisfied that the Board of Trade intended to give a majority of votes for N. T. Wright. Mr. Wright to-day refused the proffered honor, and, on his motion, Mr. Hall was requested to withdraw his resignation. He did so, and between them the matter was Hall-Wright.

Highwines were easier, buyers holding off, in view of the strong upward rush of the past few days. Sales were: 50 brls iron-bound at $1.04, and 50 brls do at $1.03¾. Wood-bound lots were nominal at $1.03.

Lake freights were very quiet. One charter was reported at 17c for wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego.

Provisions were strong but quiet. The market opened with a good inquiry, and free buyers at yesterday's outside prices, while holders were generally asking ⅛c higher on lard and meats, and 25@50c on mess pork, but purchasers were not generally willing to pay the prices asked, and hence the transactions were few. The market closed at $27.25 for mess pork; $22.00 for mess ordinary; 15½@15¾c for lard; 10@10½c for bulk shoulders; 13c for rough sides; 13⅜@14c for short ribs; 11¾@12c for loose Cumberlands; 14¾@15c for sweet pickled hams; 7@11¼c for grease; and 8¾c for tallow. Sales were: 900 brls mess pork for the month at $27.25; 66 brls mess ordinary at $23.50; 250 brls do at $23.50; 100 tcs lard at 15½c; 13 tcs do at 15c; 90 kegs do at 16c; 30 tcs gut lard at 14½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams at 15¼c; 100 tcs do (from dressed hogs) at 14c; 100,000 lbs shoulders at 10¼c; 20,000 lbs do at 10c; 30,000 lbs rejected do at 9c; 5,000 lbs do at 8½c; 100,000 lbs short ribs, buyer the month, at 14c; 35 pcs Cumberlands at 11½c; 35,000 lbs do (last evening) at 12c; 10 hhds clear rib bacon sides at 15¾c; 40 pkgs white grease at 11¾c; 100 tcs mixed do at 10c; 5 brls country tallow at 8½c.

The demand for flour on 'Change to-day was a light one, but prices ruled comparatively firm, and unchanged. A few lots of white winter extras were sold on private terms; red grades ranged at $5.25@5.37½; spring extras at $3.80@4.75; unsound grades at $3.45@3.60; and spring superfines at $3.25@3.50. There was no demand for rye or buckwheat flour, and prices were entirely nominal. The following sales were reported: White Winter Red Winter Extras—100 brls "Indiana" at $5.25; 50 brls not named at $5.37¼. Spring Extras—200 brls "Oriental" at $4.75; 100 brls not named at $4.37½; 400 brls do at $3.80; Unsound Spring Extras—200 brls not named at $3.60; 100 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls do at $3.45. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.50; 50 brls do at $3.25. Total, 2,175 brls.

Wheat was steady at yesterday's outside prices, the gold quotation being higher, while New York was quoted firm, yesterday, was partially discontinued today. Hence the market was less active, but not dull, and the offerings of cash grain were quite light, the receipts being small, while there was a moderate inquiry for shipment. The market opened at 75½@75¾c, improved to 75⅞c by noon, but fell off to 75¼c at the close, when Liverpool was quoted 1d off on white. Sales were 500 bu No. 1 spring at 88c; 1,600 bu (fresh) No. 2 spring at 78½c; 800 bu do at 78c; 2,800 bu do at 77¼c; 25,000 bu (regular) at 76c; 55,000 bu do at 75¼c; 65,000 bu do at 75½c; 35,000 bu do at 75¾c; 15,000 bu do at 75¼c; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at 73c; 400 bu do at 72c; 400 bu do at 71c; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 69c. Total, 205,000 bu. Seller last half sold at 77¼@77⅜c, and seller May at [illegible]

Corn was very quiet, No. 2 being 1@1½c better under encouraging advices from New York, and light offerings of cash lots. In sellers' options for next month there was a betting almost impossible to effect sales of the light offerings. The market closed firm at 79c for No. 2, 78c for new, and dull at 70@74c for no grade. There was no inquiry for shipment. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 80c; 5,400 bu do at 79c; 5,000 bu do at 78¾c; 18,000 bu do at 78½c; 400 bu rejected at 78c; 800 bu do at 77c; 400 bu new at 79c; 4,000 bu do at 78c; 2,000 bu do at 76½c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; 800 bu do at 74c; 800 bu by sample at 79½c; 2,000 bu do at 78c; 1,600 bu do at 77c; 400 bu do at 76c; 2,000 bu do at 55c. Total, 47,200 bu. Seller May sold at 81@81½c.

Oats were firm and ¾@½c higher, in sympathy with New York advices, and the better feeling in corn, but were not active, buyers seeming inclined to hold off for a drop. The market opened at 39½c, and closed strong at 39¾@40c. Sales were reported of 1,200 bu fresh at 40c; 5,000 bu do at 41¾c; 600 bu do at 41½c; 5,000 bu regular at 39¾c; 57,200 bu do at 39¾c; 15,000 bu at 39½c; 2,000 bu at 39⅝c; 600 bu rejected at 39c; 600 bu do at 38½c; 500 bu by sample at 44c. Total, 83,400 bu. Seller last half sold at 43c, and seller May at 42½@43c.

Rye was very quiet, and again 2c lower, the demand having fallen off, while the offerings are in excess. Sales were made of 800 bu fresh receipts No. 2 at 71c. Regular receipts do at nominal [illegible]

Barley was still dull and lower at [illegible] at 35@36c for rejected. Sales were confined to sample lots as follows: 400 bu Canada at $1.00; 400 bu do at 50c; 400 bu Minnesota, by sample, at 80c; 400 bu No. 3 at 37c.

Seeds were strong—especially timothy, which showed an advance of 25c, selling at $5.65@5.80; clover was firm at $9.75@10.00, and millet at $1.25. Hungarian is nominal at $1.40@1.45.

The figures of the Cincinnati *Price Current* got badly mixed last week, in its summary of Western packing, for the season just closed. Mr. Smith telegraphed us one or two corrections in time for our abstract, but has since revised the whole, and gives us the following as the amended footings:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,460	1,601	225
Tuesday	1,930	2,635	890
Wednesday	2,348	4,363	1,049
Thursday	1,691	3,947	1,300
Total	7,269	13,416	4,040
Same time last week	6,750	13,729	3,798
Week before last	6,494	14,309	4,047

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	300	544	521
By Burlington & Quincy Road	678	709	320
By St. Louis & Alton Road	270	726	97
By Chicago & N. W. Road	211	481	351
By Rock Island Road	231	1,491	[illegible]
By Michigan Central Road	4		11
Total	1,691	3,947	1,300

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—There was a steady, strong demand throughout the day, and previous rates were firmly sustained for all grades above common, which were somewhat neglected and nominally lower. The advance of 50@15c reported in New York and Buffalo yesterday acted as a stimulus to the market here, so that the supply, though large for this period of the week, had a perceptible effect upon prices for desirable shipping stock, such meeting with prompt sale, at quotations current at any time within the past three weeks. The bulk of the stock found its way into the hands of New York, Boston, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh buyers, at $6.25@7.00 for common to medium steers of 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, and $7.00@7.50 for good to choice steers averaging 1,100 to 1,350 lbs, and at $7.75@8.00 for extra choice averaging a range of $4.50@7.50. City butchers supplied themselves at $4.00@6.50, and feeders at $5.00@6.00. The market closed steady.

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was less activity in the hog trade all day, but the receipts were smaller, and prices were sustained with some show of firmness, with few exceptions full yesterday's rates were received; but after dinner there was a more lively call in the demand, and an easier feeling prevailed in consequence, though with the exception of common grades, there were "off" about ½c. There was no visible decline. Sales were made at $8.25@8.95 for inferior to common; $8.50@9.10 for medium, and at $8.85@9.25 for fair to choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—There was no abatement in the demand for this class of stock, and no "let up" in prices. There were several Eastern buyers in attendance, and with about the usual inquiry on local account, sales were readily effected at previous rates, or at $4.00@5.00 for common; $5.50@6.50 for medium to good mutton qualities, and at $6.75@7.50 for choice. Transactions include the following: [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 7.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain storage, unless otherwise expressed, in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage.

BUTTER—Received, 22,455 lbs; shipped, 400 lbs. The receipts are improving both in quantity and quality, but the demand is also increasing, and prices keep well up, and may be quoted steady, as follows: Choice dairy, 31@33c; fair to good 25@30c; common grades, 15@20c.

BAGGING—The demand was generally reported fair to-day, and the market ruled steady and firm. The following are the prices current: [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS—Trade was quiet, but prices were firm and unchanged. [illegible]

BROOM CORN—Received, none. Shipped [illegible] The market remains firm at [illegible] per ton as to quality and condition. The supply is light.

BEANS—Were in light inquiry at $1.00@2.50 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Sold to a slight extent at 32c per lb.

CHEESE—This market was fairly active and firm for desirable goods the feeling was firm. We continue to quote: New York factory, 18@19c; Hamburg, 16@18c; Western Reserve, 15@16c.

COAL—The coal trade was again quiet, and the tendency is to an early decline in both hard and soft descriptions. We quote: [illegible]

COFFEE—The market was fairly active, and save a reduction of 1c on Mocha and ½c on Java, quotations are firm and unchanged. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—The market continues quiet and prices rule steady as follows:

[illegible]

CANDLES—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—The movement in fruits was moderately active, and the general market ruled firm, though, with the exception of an advance of ¾c on dried apples, prices were without change. We quote: [illegible]

[illegible]

SEEDS—Received, 7,137 lbs; shipped, 21,593 lbs. Seed was as follows: Timothy—1 car good and 165 bags at $5.80; 30 bags medium at $5.75; 25 bags at $1; 1 car and 100 bags common at $5.75; 15 bags poor at $5.65. Clover—50 bags good at $10.00; 15 bags medium at $9.85; 12 bags at $9.75. Millet—13 bags fair at $1.25.

TEAS—We note a reduction of 5c on choice to extra Japan; aside from this quotations were steady and unchanged. The demand was moderate. [illegible]

TOBACCO—This market was steady and firm at about previous rates. We repeat our list as follows:

[illegible]

WOOD—This market was quiet at the following range of prices: Beech, $9.50; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $7.00@7.50.

WOOL—Received, none; shipped, none. [illegible]

[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The market remains in about the same condition as previously noted. Business is fairly active, and prices are steady, as follows:

[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—The following were the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, and lath during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, m ft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	1,010
Lath, m	1,380	1,613

[illegible]

RICE—The following are the prices current: Patna, 10@11c; Carolina, 7¾@8c; Arracan, 7¾@8c.

SOAPS—There was a light demand both on local and interior account, but prices were steady and unchanged. [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

STARCH—Prices remained firm and unchanged. The inquiry was fair. [illegible]

SUGARS—In consequence of less encouraging advices from the East, prices were a shade easier, the reduction being about ¼c all round. The attendance of buyers was fair, and a moderate business transpired. [illegible]

SYRUPS—The demand was fair, and quotations ruled firm and unchanged. [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock.

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.

Prop East Saginaw, Kewaunee, April 6 and 7.
Schr Persia, Saugatuck, 75 cords wood.
Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, 50 m lumber.
Tug Margaret, Racine.
Scow Espindola, Manitowoc, 45 cords wood.
Scow Louisa McDonald, Manitowoc, 160 cords wood.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 cords wood, 200 bu potatoes, 150 shingles and lumber.

CLEARED.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

At Chicago [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. [illegible]

Private Consultations.

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE. Rates of Passage Reduced.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

[illegible]

NURSERY.

SHEFFIELD NURSERY.

[illegible]

REVALENTA FOOD.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.R.

[illegible]

THE DAY OF JUBILEE.

Celebration of the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Immense Demonstration of the Colored People of Chicago.

Over Five Thousand New-Made Citizens Parade the Streets.

Tremendous Mass Meeting at Farwell Hall.

Speeches by Prominent Gentlemen, both White and Black.

The Celebration Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO.

The colored race of America have now two days in the year, which, so far as they are concerned, are set apart from all the rest. These are the day on which the emancipation proclamation was issued, and the one on which the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was officially promulgated. The first struck from their limbs the fetters which had bound them for upward of a century; the second placed in their hands the potential ballot, by means of which their freedom can be defended and perpetuated.

YESTERDAY'S CELEBRATION.

On yesterday, the colored citizens of Chicago celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The break of day was ushered in by a salvo of artillery, and thence until 10 o'clock there was an energetic movement among the entire colored population of the city, which demonstrated that the importance of the event about to be celebrated was duly appreciated. Orderlies galloped to and fro, and the softer sex were arrayed in all the best that their wardrobes would warrant. The day was a splendid one, the sun shining gloriously, and the air having just enough of an edge to make exercise agreeable. At an early hour, crowds, both black and white, wended their way in the direction where the procession was to form, on Wabash avenue, near Van Buren street. Within a few minutes of the time specified, the various organizations were got into line, and the command of "Forward" given. The following was the

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

[illegible]

THE LINE OF MARCH

was along Wabash avenue from Van Buren street, where the procession formed, to Monroe street, thence to Dearborn, north on Dearborn to Washington, west on Washington to Clark, north on Clark to Lake, west on Lake to Desplaines street, south on Desplaines to Washington, thence west to Halsted, thence south to Van Buren, thence east to Clark, thence north to Monroe, thence east to Dearborn, thence to Madison, and up Madison to Farwell Hall.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROCESSION

[illegible]

TAKEN AS A WHOLE,

[illegible]

THE CROWDS

[illegible]

AT FARWELL HALL.

[illegible]

THE EVENING MEETING.

Farwell Hall was more crowded at 8 o'clock than it was during the afternoon services. [illegible]

REMARKS OF J. B. DAWSON.

[illegible]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

A. J. Gordon was then introduced as the gentleman who was to read resolutions expressive of the feelings of the meeting. [illegible]

REMARKS OF JOHN JONES, ESQ.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF A. STORRS, ESQ.

Mr. Storrs was introduced, who said he should, for the present, substitute in his place that distinguished blonde, and older Republican, Dr. Dyer.

DR. C. V. DYER.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF L. B. WHITE, ESQ.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BROSS.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF E. A. STORRS, ESQ.

[illegible]

THE CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Jones then stated that they were only eight days old, and consequently poor and in need of money to defray the expenses of the procession. A contribution was then taken up, the band playing the most charity-provoking tunes at its command.

REMARKS OF J. S. JOHNSON, ESQ.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF CAPTAIN R. C. FREEMAN.

[illegible]

OTHER ADDRESSES.

[illegible]

ELSEWHERE.

QUINCY, Ill., April 7.—The celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the colored citizens of Quincy, to-day, was in every sense of the term a grand success. [illegible]

DETROIT, April 7.—The celebration of the Fifteenth Amendment by our colored citizens was one of the finest demonstrations ever known in our city. [illegible]

WHEELING, West Va., April 7.—[illegible]

OMAHA, April 7.—[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Announcements.

By urgent request of many engaged in the cantata of Esther, a special full rehearsal is called at the Opera House, this afternoon, at 1 o'clock, in order that the costumes may be fitted to all who take part, and the fullest possible preparations be made for the grand full dress rehearsal on Saturday evening. It is earnestly requested that all who can be present will come early. [illegible]

The Memorial Services.

The committee having in charge the memorial services in honor of the late General George H. Thomas, to be held at Farwell Hall, this evening, announce the order of exercises to be as follows: [illegible]

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for April 7, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. [illegible]

The "International Contest."

[illegible]

Accidents.

[illegible]

Pocket-Picking Extraordinary.

[illegible]

Assault on an Attorney.

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

THE WEST PARKS.

A Donor Refuses to Execute an Agreement.

Report of W. L. B. Jenney, Architect and Engineer.

Purchases Reported.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of West Side Park Commissioners was held at their rooms, No. 209 West Randolph street, last evening, President Stanford in the chair. Present—Commissioners Runyan, Cole, Hitt, Lipe, and Greenebaum.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

A proposition to sell Lot 43 in McIlroy's Subdivision, Section 1, 39, 13 (one acre), for $1,500, was received from the owners, Oviatt & Layton.

[illegible]

The Chicago Tea Trade.

[illegible]

Pianos, Organs, Etc.

Root & Cady have a large stock of second-hand pianos, organs, and melodeons, which they will sell for cash, very low.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

ESTHER.

[illegible]

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES:

[illegible]

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

CONCORDIA MÆNNERCHOR.

GRAND OPERA.

THE MAGIC FLUTE,

BY W. A. MOZART.

Crosby's Opera House.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 8, 1870.

And SATURDAY, April 9.

Grand Matinee at 2 1-2 p. m.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

LOST AT SEA.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EMMET,

[illegible]

FRITZ, Our Cousin German,

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

ROBERT MAKE-AIRS.

ANDY McKEE.

SHOO FLY! SHOO FLY!

Subscribers' Private View,

AT

OPERA HOUSE ART GALLERY,

Friday Evening, April 8, 1870.

NEW PAINTINGS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

Wholesale Clothing House

AT AUCTION,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

On TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1870,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Suits of Coats, Pants and Vests; Pants and Vests; and Pants; Summer Overcoats, Boys' Clothing, Farmer's Satin, Cloths, Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings, etc.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

Brussels and Wool Carpets, Piano Fortes, Mantel Mirrors, Pier-Glasses, Billiard Tables, &c.

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, April 9, at 9½ o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS.

Two-seat Rockaway,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

By COLBY & WIRTS.

Regular Friday's Sale.

Elegant New Furniture

[illegible]

The Entire Household Goods

[illegible]

By EDW'D F. THOMAS & CO.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of Furniture and Effects

[illegible]

By EDW. F. THOMAS & CO.

[illegible]

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SETS,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION,

Friday, April 8, at 1 o'clock p. m.,

At 126 South Clark-st.

By B. T. LEE.

1,000 House Plants at Auction.

[illegible]

By G. P. GORE & CO.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

On the 9th April next, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

[illegible]

On the 22d April, at 11 o'clock a. m.,

The Distillery and Rectifying Establishment

[illegible]

WILLIAM S. GOLSEN.
JOHN BUEHLER.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

TO LEASE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Progress on the Tariff Bill.

The Senate Income Tax Bill Likely to Fail in the House.

A Decided Reduction Agreed Upon by the Ways and Means Committee.

Charges of Corruption Against Officers of the Court of Claims.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The charge has been for some time in circulation here, in a quiet way, that cotton claimants from the South were getting their claims through the Court of Claims by the use of money in some way, and parties from Savannah say the charge is openly and persistently made down there that money has been paid to some of the Judges or solicitors. The court has deemed it wise to look into this matter, and to-day took the deposition of Mills, of Savannah, for use by the government. [illegible]

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means will not report the Funding bill until the Tariff bill is disposed of. [illegible]

THE INCOME TAX.

The Income bill passed by the Senate yesterday means that the 5 per cent rate shall be collected on all income this spring and next spring. [illegible]

DIED.

James H. McIlvaine, clerk in the Treasury Department, and son of Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, died here this morning of pneumonia, after a short illness.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

[illegible]

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

WITNESSES IN THE M'FARLAND CASE.

[illegible]

EFFORT TO REMOVE JUDGE PURCELL.

[illegible]

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE FUNDING BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Committee of Ways and Means, to-day, had the Funding bill under consideration, but came to no conclusion in the matter.

NEW POST OFFICES.

[illegible]

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASE.

[illegible]

TREASURY STATEMENT.

[illegible]

THE CONTUMACIOUS WITNESSES.

[illegible]

REIMBURSING BUTLER.

[illegible]

FREMONT'S RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Judge Bingham, of Ohio, who has been absent for some time at his home, on account of illness, returned to-day.

NAVAL REORGANIZATION.

[illegible]

THE TONNAGE TAX.

[illegible]

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES—IMPORTANT RUMOR.

[illegible]

THE RICHMOND MAYORALTY CASE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Governor Walker, of Virginia, arrived here tonight, intending to attend the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, but is detained by physical indisposition.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Iowa.

[illegible]

Ohio.

[illegible]

Mississippi.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

[illegible]